5-9-66

THE ECKEL FAMILY

O F

MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, AND DELAWARE

b y

Milton Rubincam, F.A.S.G.

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CORRECTIONS

Page 3, paragraph 5, line 7: Change on 1816 to in 1816.
Page 4, 3. ANDREAS (ANDREW), b. 31 Jan. 1799 (not 1779).
Page 19, 66. Joseph (Rubincam), lines 9-10: Delete superfluous in.
Page 20, iv. Richard Rubican (Beck), line 9: Change of Leyte to on Leyte.
Page 22, iv. Stephen Merrill; insert b. before 29 Aug. 1945.
Page 22, 67. Albert Rittenhouse, line 6: His widow, Ida May (Pyke) Rubicam, died 18 September 1954, aged about 92.
Page 25, para. 1, line 10: Delete "to succeed" (superfluous).
Page 25, para. 4, line 1: Correct Rixhard to Richard.
Page 35, para. 3: Since this was written, the writer has found a Confederate Commodore named Forrest.
Page 36, 119. Marie Geneviève Dominique Ferdinande Lenore, line 2: Change Ste. Germaine to St. Germain.
Page 41, line 2: Change tesulted to resulted.
Page 45, paragraph 1, line 13: Change "she wood" to would.
Page 62, para. 2, line 15: Change Nahsville to Nashville.

INTRODUCTION

The now-defunct Genealogical Department of The Washington Post for Sunday, 1 Oct. 1934, carried the following query:

"MARY ANNE ECKEL.

"My grandmother, Mary Ann Eckel, born probably about 1828, was said to have been a member of a Virginia family which owned land in Richmond and Alexandria. I have proof they also possessed property in Washington, for it was inherited by her. She attended Princeton Ladies Seminary, and on March 12, 1843, married Richard Strode Rubincam, of Philadelphia, Pa. Their youngest son, Milton Rubincam, was my father. My grandmother died in Washington May 29, 1876.

"She had two brothers, John Eckel, a printer in Philadelphia, and Henry Eckel. John's children were Earl, Carrie and Marion Eckel. The latter married a man named Rogers, and had a daughter, Edith, who was 16 years old in 1898, when she and her mother lived in Dubuque, Iowa, according to the penciled inscription on the back of a photograph of that year in my possession.

"This represents about all that I know of my grandmother's family, with the exception of the fact that at least one member served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. If readers of the genealogical section of The Washington Post have the direct ancestry of my grandmother (whose parents' names I do not know) I should be grateful if they would give it to me, either through this section or by communicating with me personally at the above (sic!) address.

"MILTON RUBINCAM

"414 Sixth street, northwest."

That represented the sum and substance of my knowledge of the Eckel family only 20 years ago, and even so, my knowledge was not too perfect. My grandmother was born in 1819, not "probably about 1828". Her family was not from Virginia, but started from Baltimore and spread to Tennessee, the District of Columbia, Delaware, North Carolina, and Indiana, with individual members wandering to Chile, France, and Italy. So far as I know (without making a personal check in those cities) they did not own property in Richmond and Alexandria, although Charles Eugene Eckel (no. 6 in the following genealogy) married an Alexandria girl. The statement that my grandmother attended "Princeton Ladies' Seminary" is traditional, not a proved fact. In 1934 I knew the names of only two of my grandmother's nine brothers, John (30) and Henry (28). And of Henry I knew nothing beyond the merest mention of his

name. Yet he was one of the most important figures in the history of Wilmington for 40-odd years! Thus far I have not proved that the family gave a soldier to the Confederacy, but Hon. Alexander P. Eckel (41) was a prominent Confederate leader during the War between the States.

The following genealogy is a good example, I think, of what can be done about a family whose history was virtually unknown less than a quarter of a century ago. By patient digging among original records and transcripts of records, and by correspondence and personal contact with members of the family the pieces of the Eckel Genealogical Jigsaw Puzzle have been put together. It has been a system of trial and error. Ill-fitting pieces of the puzzle were discarded and replaced by bits of evidence that made the pieces hang together in a coherent whole. Every attempt has been made to make this an accurate genealogy, but if errors have crept into the account that follows I shall be grateful if readers will point them out to me.

Viewing them collectively, the Eckels may be described as an adventurous family. They became leaders in Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship, served in our wars from the second conflict with Great Britain (1812-15) to the present time, edited newspapers and merrily denounced public officials who failed to work for the common good, represented their areas in state legislatures, headed city governments, represented the United States as consul in a revolution-ridden land, and alternated between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. The marriages of some members of the family were noteworthy. Samuel Eckel (42) married the daughter of a woman of questionable character whose name was anathema a century ago. Eliza Eckel (14) married Colonel the Honorable Elijah Stansbury, Jr., a leading Baltimorean of his generation, Mayor of the City, and commanding officer of a Maryland militia regiment. Mary Anne Eckel (29) married Richard Strode Rubincam and was grandmother of Raymond Rubicam (see page 21), who has been one of the Nation's leading business executives for many years. Ida Virginia Eckel (76) was the wife of George W. Cope, one of the editors of <u>The Iron Age</u> and a leader in the iron and steel industry.

The principal sources for the history of the Eckel family may be briefly summarized as follows:

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Baltimore, Md.: Transcript of the Zion German Lutheran Church of Baltimore; transcript of the Roman Catholic Cathedral Burial Records; Diehlman Index (vital statistics); Baltimore City Directories
BALTIMORE CEMETERY; tombstone inscriptions.

COURT HOUSE, Baltimore, Md.: Papers relating to the administration of the estate of Captain Philip Peter Eckel (2) (Orphans' Court Proceedings, Book 15, fols. 196, 206-207; administration accounts, books 9, p. 85, 29, pp. 272-275, 31, pp. 391-393; inventories, book 39, pp. 306-313, 326-328); papers relating to the estate of Charles Frederick Eckel (12) (Administration Bk. 9, fol. 91; Orphans Court Proceedings, Book 16, fols. 316, 369; Administration Accounts, Bk. 37, fols. 18-19; Inventories, Bk. 43, fols. 37-38); will of Mrs. Mary Eckel, widow of Capt. Philip Peter Eckel (2) (Will Bk. 26, fols. 258-261); will of Mrs. Mary Eckel, widow of William J. Eckel (18) (Will Bk. 51, fols. 32-35).
HALL OF RECORDS, Annapolis, Md.: Baltimore Marriage Records, 1791-1846; deed between John Young and Andrew "Eckle" (1) (deed bk. WG No. X, fols. 493-496); military records of Capt. Philip Peter Eckel (2) (Militia Appointments, no. I, fols. 31, 78, no. 2, fols. 71, 129, 141) and of Ensign William Eckel (9) (Militia Appointments, no. 2, fols. 47, 141).

CITY HALL, Philadelphia, Pa.: Orphans' Court Records (Petition No. 239, Andrew Eckel (3) and Elizabeth his wife, as heirs of Rudolph Nagel); will of John Charles Eckel (30), in will bk. 152, fols. 382-384.
WOODLANDS CEMETERY, Philadelphia, Pa.: Tombstone inscriptions.
ARCHIVES DIVISION, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.: Military record of Captain Andrew Eckel (3) (Militia Books, vol. I, pp. 9, 16, 258, II, p. 6, III, p. 9.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.: Account book of Rudolph Nagel, father-in-law of Capt. Andrew Eckel (3); Joseph Paul's summons to military duty, signed by Capt. A. Eckel, 10 April 1813).

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF WILLS, Wilmington, Delaware: Will of President Henry Eckel (28), Will Record L, vol. 12, fols. 91-93.
WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE CEMETERY, Wilmington, Delaware: Tombstone inscriptions.

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF DEEDS, Washington, D. C.: Numerous deeds relating to the property of Charles Eugene Eckel (6).
OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF WILLS, Washington, D. C.: Will of Charles Eugene Eckel (6), in will bk. 6, fols. 413-416.
OAK HILL CEMETERY, Georgetown, D.C.: Tombstone inscriptions.
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, Washington, D.C.: Declaration for bounty land of Ensign William Eckel (9), 4 June 1855 (Wt. 33881); military record of Corporal Charles Eugene Eckel (6), 1813-14; census records; consular and diplomatic despatches from Chile relating to the career of Consul Samuel Eckel (42).

LIBRARY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Washington, D.C. Typescript records of Jefferson County, Tenn., and Jefferson County, Ind., as well as a typescript of the Journal of the Trustees of the Georgetown Presbyterian Church, District of Columbia.

Other sources are cited in the text.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the following members of the family who generously made available to me the records in their possession:
Mrs. BESSIE ALFORD BALLANCE, Longwood, Florida;
Mr. EARL COPE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
The late Mrs. IDA VIRGINIA (ECKEL) COPE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Mr. CHARLES EUGENE DONALDSON II, Bristol, Virginia;
Reverend EDWARD HENRY ECKEL, Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma;
Mr. GEORGE ECKEL FELKNOR, Meridian, Mississippi.

Information on the activities of Ensign William Eckel (9) was contributed by ALICE DOWTY, Deputy County Clerk of Brazoria County, Texas.

The principal published material on the family follows:

History of the Eckel-Moser Families, by Alexander Eckel (97), 1920;
History of Freemasonry in Maryland, by Edward T. Schultz, 1885 (Sir Philip Peter Eckel, K.T., K.M., vol. I, pp. 203, 223, 236, 247, 255, 256, 279, 319-320, 322-323, 324, 334, 356-357, 357-358, 359-360, 362, 363, 370, 371; vol. II, pp. 310-314);
The History of Freemasonry, Its Antiquities, Symbols, Constitutions, Customs, etc. Derived from Official Sources Throughout the World, by Robert Freke Gould, and others, vol. IV (1889), pp. 576-577 (Philip Peter Eckel, 2).
A History of the Cryptic Rite. Preparation Authorized by the General Grand Council R.·. & S.·. M.·. (1930). (The Index to these 2 volumes shows some 90 references to Philip Peter Eckel, 2).
History of the German Society of Maryland, by Ludwig P. Hennighausen (1909). References to Philip Peter Eckel (2) and Charles Frederick Eckel (12): pp. 73, 87, 176, 180.
By-Laws and Standing Resolutions of Concordia Lodge, No. 13, A.F. and A.M. . . Also, Historical and Other Data, and a Roster of Membership from Date of Organization to September 1, 1919 (1919). References to Philip Peter Eckel (2) and John Charles Eckel (60): pp. 24, 64, 84, 90.

History of Delaware, by J. Thomas Scharf, A.M., LL.D.(1888). Biography of President Henry Eckel: Vol. I, pp. 454-455, with portrait); references, vol. II, pp. 640, 664, 697.

The History of Odd Fellowship, The Three-Link Fraternity (1897). Reference to Henry Eckel (28), pp. 583-584.

"Alexander Perry Eckel, 1821-1906", by Bessie Alford Ballance, in Founders and Builders of Greensboro, 1808-1908 (1925), pp. 183-186.

History of North Carolina (1919), vol. V, p. 88 (Honorable Alexander Perry Eckel, 41).

Greensboro, 1808-1904. Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences (1904), pp. 39-40. (Mayor Alexander P. Eckel, 41)

Maria Monk's Daughter: An Autobiography, by L. St. John Eckel (1874). (Widow of Consul Samuel Eckel, 42).

Andersonville. Seven Month's Experience of Two Tennessee Boys in Andersonville and Five Other Rebel Prisons, by Alexander Eckel (97).

Milton Rubincam

Milton Rubincam
6303 - 20th Ave.
Green Meadows
W. Hyattsville
Maryland.

Sunday, 10 October 1954.

The ECKEL Family

FIRST GENERATION

1. ANDREAS ECKEL; b. in Germany, ca. 1736; d. Baltimore, Md., 22 Sept. 1787; m. 22 Nov. 1763, ANNA GERTRANTHA (MARGARETHA) PRIESTERSBACH (b. in Germany, 17 Aug. 1745; d. Baltimore, 21 Oct. 1793). Issue:
   2. Philipp Peter; see below.
   3. Andreas; see below.
   4. Johann Jakob; b. 6 Dec. 1770 (Godfather: Johann Jakob Priestersbach); no further record.
   5. Peter; see below.
   6. Karl Eugen; see below.
   7. Johann; b. 9 Jan. 1785; d. 3 (or 4) Oct. 1794.
   8. (probably) Ann; m. Baltimore, Md., 4 July 1800, Benjamin Frederick Bishop.

Andrew Eckel, Sr. (as he is usually known) and his family came to Baltimore, Maryland, about 1783, it is said from Mannheim, then the capital of the Electoral Palatinate of the Rhine but later located in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Researches made in the Protestant registers at Mannheim at the instigation of the distinguished genealogist, Karl Friedrich von Frank, F.A.S.G., of Schloss Senftenegg, Post Ferschnitz, Niederösterreich, Austria, have not disclosed traces of our family. Researches are being undertaken among the Catholic registers at Mannheim, but a report on those registers has not yet been submitted.

In 1785, as Andrew Eckle, tailor, the founder of the American branch of the family bought from John Young a lot in Baltimore situated in "Howards late addition to Baltimore Town". It was part of a lot numbered 823 which said Young had purchased in 1784 from the distinguished and wealthy citizen, Lieutenant-Colonel John Eager Howard, at various times a Delegate to the Continental Congress, Governor of Maryland, and United States Senator.

The Eckels affiliated themselves with the Zion German Lutheran Church, the records of which show that ANDREAS ECKEL died on 22 Sept. 1787, aged 51, and the WITWE ECKEL on 21 Oct. 1793, aged 52. The widow's age at death does not coincide with the year of her birth (1745) as reported in the printed version of the family Bible record.

SECOND GENERATION

2. PHILIP PETER ECKEL; b. (Mannheim ??), Germany, 20 April 1768; d. Baltimore, Md., 7 March 1831; m. (1) 19 Oct. 1781, Mary Tinges, (2) 10 Sept. 1821, Mrs. Mary Crummer, widow. Issue by first wife:
   9. William; b. Baltimore, Md., 8 Oct. 1792; d. Brazoria Co., Texas, Nov. or Dec. 1855; Ensign, Capt. Andrew E. Warner's Company, 39th Regiment, Maryland Militia, 10 Sept.

1814; Associate Justice of the Probate Court, Brazoria Co., Tex., 1839-Feb. 1843; owned land in Brazoria, Travis, and Gillespie Cos., Tex.; Notary Public, 1854; apparently unmarried.

10. John Charles; b. 27 Nov. 1793; bap. 5 Oct. 1794; no further record.
11. Anna Matilda; b. 2 Feb. 1796; m. Daniel Crook. (Issue).
12. Charles Frederick; see below.
13. Theodore; b. 31 March, bap. 19 April 1799; no further record.
14. Eliza(beth); b. 9 July, bap. 24 July 1800; d. 12 Dec. 1877; m. 23 July 1817, Colonel the Honorable Elijah Stansbury, Jr. (b. May 1791, d. 19 Dec. 1883). He enlisted in the Baltimore Union Artillery in the War of 1812 and fought in the defense of Baltimore in 1814. After the war he enlisted in the 27th Regiment, Maryland Militia, was commissioned Lieutenant, and rose through the ranks until he became Colonel of the Regiment. He served several terms as Member of the Baltimore City Council and the Maryland State Legislature, and was Mayor of Baltimore, 13 Nov. 1848-11 Nov. 1850. He was active in Masonic affairs, becoming a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar of Commandery No. 2, and a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Col. and Mrs. Stansbury are buried in the Baltimore Cemetery, where they have a large monument. They had no issue.
(See his obituary in Baltimore American, 20 Dec. 1883, and biographies in The Biographical Cyclopaedia of Representative Men of Maryland and the District of Columbia, 1879, p. 182, and Coyle's The Mayors of Baltimore, 1919, pp. 77-78.)
15. Maria Haynes; b. 22 April, bap. 13 May 1802; d. 30 July 1803.
16. Burkhard; b. 8 Jan., bap. 25 Feb. 1805; no further record.
17. Carston Newhaus; b. 13 April 1808. (This name sounds garbled; it is so given in Alexander Eckel's pamphlet.)
18. William John; see below.

Philip Peter Eckel began his career as a clerk in the counting-house of Peter Garts, a commission merchant and sugar-refiner of Baltimore. Some years later his mathematical proficiency attracted the attention of Mayor Thoroughgood Smith, who assigned to him the task of adjusting the weights and measures of the city. He was appointed City Gauger of Baltimore in 1810; the directories for some years thereafter list him as "city gauger and inspector of domestic liquors". In later years he headed the firms of Eckel & Cookey, grocers, and flour merchants, and Eckel & Adams, produce merchants.

Eckel's interests embraced the military establishment of Maryland. On 14 March 1800 he was commissioned Ensign in the 27th Regiment (of which his son-in-law, Mayor Stansbury, later became Colonel), and on 22 April 1800 Captain in the 39th Regiment. He resigned the latter commission, but the date of his resignation is not shown in the official records.

For many years he was a member of the German Society of Maryland, founded in 1783. His name appears among the 22 incorporators of the Society on 3 February 1818. He became a member of the Board of Managers in the same year.

Eckel's principal contributions were in Masonic circles. He was a founding member of Concordia Lodge, No. 13, in which he held several offices, becoming Worshipful Master in 1796-98, 1799-1801, 1807-08. In the Grand Lodge of Maryland he became Grand Secretary in 1794, and at various times served as Steward of the Grand Charity Fund and Grand Marshal. He was chairman of a committee appointed to superintend the publication of a new edition of the Ahiman Rezon, the book describing the principles and rituals of Freemasonry (1817).

Eckel attained virtually every degree worked by the Freemasonry of his day, including the Orders of the Knights of Malta and the Knights Templar. In Templary he was especially distinguished. Sir Philip P. Eckel held the office of Most Eminent Grand Master of Maryland Encampment No. 1, Baltimore, which obtained a Charter of Recognition from the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, 2 May 1814. He was also affiliated with Encampment No. 3, of Baltimore, and held therein the rank of Generalissimo.

He was also a Royal Arch Mason. In 1807, on his initiative, a convention of Royal Arch Masons of Maryland and the District of Columbia was held in Washington for the purpose of organizing a Grand Chapter, in which he became the First Captain of the Vails. He was one of Maryland's delegates to the septennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the U.S.A. held in New York on 1816; on this occasion he was elected General Grand Scribe, and was re-elected to this office in 1819.

Eckel was closely associated with Hezekiah Niles, the publisher of the famed Niles' Weekly Register, in the development of Cryptic Masonry --- that branch of the institution which embraces the degrees of Royal and Select Masters.

During his later years he took a less active part in Masonic affairs, but his interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens and in civic improvements continued unabated. The Baltimore newspapers during the last months of his life reflect the zeal with which he worked for the common good.

His death took place on 7 March 1831, and two days later he was buried in the graveyard at the corner of Lombard and Fremont Streets. In 1870 his remains and those of his first wife were removed to the Baltimore Cemetery at East North Avenue and Rose Street, where his tombstone may be seen.

He died intestate. His administrators were his widow, Mary, and his son-in-law, Daniel Crook. His estate was appraised at $7,947.80½. Included, among other items, were 5 empty whiskey barrels, 1 stand of rectified spirits (121 gallons), 3 barrels of old whiskey (100 gallons), 1 stand of French brandy (49 gallons), 1 stand of Holland gin (19 gallons), 1 barrel of Orleans rum (32½ gallons), 1½ kegs of gunpowder, 104½ pounds of Epsom Salts, 1 large writing desk, 1 old mahogany table, 1 picture of Bonaparte, 1 map of Illinois, 1 Josephus, 1 pair of pocket pistols, 93 volumes of books, 104 volumes of books, 88 volumes (chiefly German books), 1 barometer, several atlases, 1 microscope, 1 old Dutch clock, 2 hydrometers (complete), etc. At first glance, the impressive array of intoxicating beverages would imply that Philip Peter was the town inebriate, but undoubtedly they represent his stock in trade, for he was also an "inspector of domestic liquors" --- a job he must have enjoyed immensely! Among the debts owed to him at the time of his decease ~~were~~ his son Charles Frederick's in the amount of $1,175.00; his son William's for $981.08; and his son-in-law Stansbury's for $588.23.

3. ANDREAS (ANDREW) ECKEL, Jr.; b. ca. 1770; d. Baltimore, Md., 1834; m. Phila., Pa., 31 Jan. 1779, Elizabeth Nagel. Issue (b. in Philadelphia):

19. George; b. 13 Feb. 1800; ran away from home, 1814. No further record?
20. Susanna; b. 13 Nov. 1801; m. _____ Hatz (Hartz ?).
21. Charles; b. 5 Feb. 1803. No further record?
22. Andrew; b. 30 March 1806. Founder of the Pittsburgh Branch. Data not available at present, but investigations will soon be in progress.
23. Elizabeth; b. 31 Jan. 1808; d. 17 July 1892; m. Henry Bickley.
24. William; b. 5 May 1810. Superintendent of the State House Steeple, Independence Hall, Phila. (See various histories of the Liberty Bell for his letter to the Committee on Public Property, 9 March 1846, in which he reported on drilling the famous crack in the bell.) No further record?
25. Francis; b. 13 Feb. 1812. No further record?
26. Rudolph; b. 17 Dec. 1813; d. 25 Jan. 1814.
27. Joseph; b. 22 Jan. 1815. Settled in Madison, Jefferson Co., Indiana, Investigation of this branch in progress.

28. Henry; see below.
29. Mary Anne; see below.
30. John Charles; see below.

The approximate date of Andrew Eckel, Jr.'s birth (1770) is determined by a record in the Zion German Lutheran Church in Baltimore which states that Andreas Eckel was confirmed in the year 1788, aged 18. It will be noted that his brother Johann Jakob is also given as having been born in 1770, but toward the end of the year.

Andrew, Jr. later settled in Philadelphia, where he became a tobacconist. His wife, Elizabeth Nagel, was a daughter of Rudolph Nagel and his wife, Susannah Margaret Elizabeth Schwalbach, daughter of Johann Heinrich Schwalbach, a Deacon of the German Lutheran Congregation of Philadelphia, serving under the famous Henry Melchior Muhlenberg.

At about the time his brother, Captain Philip Peter Eckel, became interested in the Maryland Militia, Andrew Eckel began to take an active part in Pennsylvania's military organization. Some time in the period 1800-07 he was commissioned Ensign in the 2nd Company, 28th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Pennsylvania Militia. He was promoted to Lieutenant in the 6th Company, 28th Regiment, and by 1807 he had attained the rank of Captain of the 4th Company, same regiment. How long he held this rank is unknown, but he was serving in this capacity as late as 1813.

The records of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia show that Eckel took a leading part in the ultimate settlement of his late father-in-law'sestate, Rudolph Nagel having died in 1794. The original "Receipt Book of the Estate of Rudolph Nagle, 1807-1812", is in the MSS. Dept. of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia city directories carry Andrew's name down to 1821. The directory for 1823-24 shows no Eckels, and the directories between 1824 and 1828 are unavailable to the writer. In the period 1828-37 the Widow Elizabeth Eckel was listed as a tobacconist, thus indicating thatshe carried on her husband's business. One would thus infer that he had died between 1821 and 1828. But a thorough examination of the sources in Philadelphia fails to reveal a record of his death or of the administration of his estate. It appears, however, that some time in the period 1821-28 he went to Baltimore, probably to live with his brother, Philip Peter, and that he died there in 1834. On 28 February 1834, letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Eckel, Sr., intestate, were granted to Daniel Crook. The sureties were Mary Eckel and Elijah Stansbury, Jr. As supporting evidence that this Andrew Eckel (called Sr. no doubt to distinguish him from Andrew, later of Pittsburgh, his son), we note the following: (1) Daniel Crook, the administrator of

Andrew Eckel, Sr., was the son-in-law of Andrew's brother, Philip Peter; (2) Mary Eckel and Elijah Stansbury, Jr., the two sureties, were the widow and son-in-law, respectively, of Philip Peter; and (3) the Baltimore Branch did not produce an Andrew Eckel after 1787, when Andreas, the progenitor, died. Therefore, it is reasonable to believe that the Andrew who died in Baltimore in 1834 was he who formerly lived in Philadelphia.

Two questions now arise: (1) Why did Andrew leave his family in Philadelphia. and (2) why was Elizabeth called "widow" in the city directories beginning in 1828, when he was still alive? It is possible that they had a serious disagreement resulting in Andrew's leaving home and taking up his residence in the city where he had spent his youth. And it may be that his wife lost track of him after his removal to Baltimore and believed him to be dead, or she may have received a false report of his death and so listed herself as a widow. Or it may be that she called herself a widow because she would not admit that her husband had left her! From letters (now in the writer's possession) which her son Henry wrote to her in after years, we know her life was not a happy one, and that it was filled with many sorrows. She was born 30 Nov. 1778, and died 8 Sept. 1853. Her first resting place is unknown, but on 18 Dec. 1890, her remains were transported to Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, and placed in the family lot of her son-in-law, Henry Bickley.

5. PETER ECKEL; m. Catharine Swingle (b. 7 Jan. 1779, d. 29 Dec. 1868). Issue:

31. Maria; b. 4 March 1803; d. 6 Oct. 1864; m. Russell Walker (as his 2nd wife).
32. Amelia; b. 29 Oct. 1804; d. March 1841; m. Samuel Carson.
33. Catherine; b. 4 Dec. 1806; d. 12 Aug. 1842; m. Russell Walker (his 1st wife; see her sister Maria, above).
34. George Swingle; see below.
35. Charles Eugene; see below.
36. Peter; see below.
37. Susan; b. 11 Feb. 1814; d. 13 Sept. 1890; m. 25 Nov. 1835, Samuel Livingston.
38. William Householder; see below.
39. Joseph; see below.
40. Thomas; see below.
41. Alexander Perry; see below.
42. Samuel; see below.

Peter Eckel, who must not be confused with his older brother of similar name, Philip Peter, was the founder of the Tennessee branch. He settled in Jefferson County about 1800. He was appointed Inspector of Cotton, 20 Oct. 1807, and was Foreman of the Grand Inquest of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn., July 1808. At the same session of the court he was a member of the jury appointed to

view and lay off a road from the mouth of Copeland's Creek to Graham's Mill. The writer has little further information concerning Peter, whose death took place on 4 Dec. 1846. It is curious that his grandson, Alexander Eckel, did not include Peter's name in the garbled translation of the family Bible record; he must certainly have been mentioned with the other sons of the first Andrew Eckel.

6. CHARLES EUGENE ECKEL; b. 20 Jan. 1782; d. Georgetown, D. C., 3 Jan. 1851; m. 19 May 1818, Charlotte H. Perry (b. 3 March 1798, d. 13 Oct. 1853). No issue.

Charles Eugene Eckel was the youngest son of Andrew Eckel, Sr., and was born in Germany a year or so prior to the family's emigration to America. He was a godson of Karl Eugen , Duke of Württemberg, but the circumstanes under which this honor was accorded the family are unknown. The badly translated Bible record, as printed in Alexander Eckel's History of the Eckel-Moser Families, states (p. 9): "In the year 1782 28th June between 7 and 8 a.m. a son was born to me. He was christened on the 30th and named Carl Eugenius Von Vurten Berg (or Duke Carl Eugenius) signed Andrew Eckel". The implication is that Andrew's son was the Duke of Württemberg, an implication that would no doubt surprise Charles Eugene Eckel and astound Duke Karl Eugen. The correct record, as transmitted to the writer by Mrs. Bessie A. Ballance of Greensboro, N. C/, in 1934, follows:

"Anno 1782
"The 20th day of January between the hours of 7 and 8 in the morning my son was born into this world, and on the 30th he was carried to Holy Baptism, where was given to him the name of Carl Eugenius. His Godfather was Carl Eugenius the reigning Duke of Württemberg".

This record makes sense. It was evidently copied many years earlier from the Bible, before that volume got out of the possession of Mrs. Ballance's branch of the family. Note that her record gives 20 January as the date of birth; his tombstone inscription gives 28 January. The date 28 June, in the printed version, is obviously a misreading for January.

Charles Eugene Eckel removed to Georgetown, D.C., as a young man. On 15 July 1813, he enlisted as a Corporal in Major George Peter's Georgetown Field Artillery Regiment, 1st District of Columbia Militia; he was discharged 26 July 1813. He again entered the service, on 19 June 1814, as 4th Corporal in the same Company, for a period of 13 days. He began his third tour of military duty on 19 Oct. 1814, as a Matross in Major George Peter's Corps of Light Artillery, 1st Regiment, Columbia Militia; his term expired 8 Oct. 1814. ("Matross"

is now an obsolete term. The matross ranked below the gunner, whom he assisted in loading, firing and sponging the guns. In the American Army he ranked as a private of artillery.)

He was a large landowner in the District of Columbia, many deeds in the Office of the Register of Wills attesting to his numerous land transactions. He was also a slave-owner. In public affairs he served as a Trustee of the Poor and a Guardian of the Georgetown Schools. He was an active member of the Georgetown Presbyterian Church, serving as a Trustee for many years. By occupation he was a jeweler and rose to a position of affluence. As he and his wife had no children of their own, they sought to assist the children of his less fortunate brothers, Andrew and Peter. In his will, which was dated 10 May 1842, and probated 18 Jan. 1851, he made generous bequests not only to his wife but also to his nephew, Alexander Perry Eckel, his niece, Mary Anne Eckel (the writer's grandmother), her brothers Henry and John Charles, and her sister Susan, and his niece, Marianna P. Lindsay, of North Carolina (whom the writer thus far has been unable to identify). Among the local organizations which benefitted from his generosity were the Female Orphan Asylum and the Catholic Female Benevolent School, both of Georgetown. The inventory of his estate shows that he had $1,673.34 as cash on hand at the time of his death; he also owned stock in the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, The Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, and the Union Bank.

The executors of Charles E. Eckel's will were his wife, Charlotte, and his friend, Morris Adler. The latter was evidently the Morris or Moses Adler, a native of Hessen-Kassel, who arrived in Philadelphia, 3 Nov. 1816, removed to the District of Columbia, and was naturalized an American citizen, 19 May 1827 (Vivian Holland Jewett, "Abstracts of Naturalizations Records, Circuit Court, District of Columbia, Petitions Received 1802 through 1820", National Genealogical Society Quarterly, vol. XLII, June 1954, p. 69). On 21 July 1935, his granddaughter, Miss Katharine Dougal, 3030 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., wrote to the writer concerning a letter with which Charlotte P. Eckel had presented a small scarf pin to Morris Adler, evidently as a token of appreciation for his services in the settlement of Mr. Eckel's state. Miss Dougal continued:

> "From my childhood I have woven a romance about this pin and about the givers, who, I believe, lived in a small house, still standing, and just opposite my own present home. One of my uncles, many years ago, I have been told, was entertained at the home of a Mr. Eckel in Virginia. He saw there a portrait either of this man or a relative, with the same pin in his scarf.

The pin is of gold, finely wrought, with design of phoenix, and a scroll with a certain number of bits of black onyx set around it. On the back is the name C. S. McDonough."

The portrait to which Miss Dougal alluded was that of Charles Eugene Eckel; that portrait, and one of his wife, were inherited by the North Carolina branch of the family, and are in the home of Hon. Alexander P. Eckel's granddaughter, Mrs. Ballance, at Longwood, Fla.

Charles E. and Charlotte H. (Perry) Eckel are buried in Lot No. 271, Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Their grave is marked by a large monument in the form of an obelisk on a pedastal.

THIRD GENERATION

11. ANNA MATILDA ECKEL; b. Baltimore, Md., 2 Feb. 1796; m. Daniel Crook, whose will was dated 24 Sept. 1860 and proved 1 Aug. 1864. Issue (as shown in the will):

43. Susan; m. _____ Bishop.
44. Henry.
45. Anna Matilda; m. _____ Brown.
46. Philip.
47. Mary; m. _____ Turner.
48. George W. (The trustee of his share of the estate was his brother, Henry Crook.)
49. Mary Jane; m. _____ Crummer.
50. Eliza A.; m. _____ Crummer.
51. William.

The daughter, Mary Jane Crummer, was evidently deceased before the date of this will; the trustee for her children (unnamed in the will) was her brother, Henry Crook. The latter was also trustee for the children of his brother, William Crook.

It will be noted that two of the daughters married Crummers. Although the writer has not investigated that family, it seems to be a safe assumption that they belonged to the family of John Crummer, of Baltimore, who died before 10 Oct. 1812, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to Mary Crummer (obviously his widow). The sureties were Nathan G, Bryson, PHILIP P. ECKLE, and Henry Jackson. As we have seen, the widow, Mary Crummer, became Philip Peter Eckel's second wife in 1821. Her will was dated 10 Dec. 1853and proved 10 Oct. 1854. She named her daughter, Catharine Anne Crummer, the children of her late son, Edward, her son Nathan, her grandson, Charles F. Crummer, her granddaughter, Matilda Crummer, her granddaughter, Ellen C. Crummer, her grandson, Daniel Crummer, and her daughter-in-law, the widow of her late son Edward. The daughter-in-

law's first name was not stated. Of her grandchildren, only Ellen C. Crummer's father was named --- her son Nathan. General references were made to other grandchildren, but they were not named.

Catharine Ann Crummer, daughter of John and Mary Crummer, and stepdaughter of Philip Peter Eckel, was evidently non compos mentis. The papers relating to the settlement of Mr. Eckel's state show that she was a lunatic and that he was her guardian. Her mother, the Widow Mary Eckel, took every precaution to protect her unfortunate daughter. In her will she desired that her daughter-in-law, the widow of the late Edward Crummer, take charge of Catharine Ann, during her lifetime or so long as she finds such guardianship agreeable. She stipulated that Catharine Ann should not be required to perform any kind of work, should not be forced to occupy a chamber higher than the second story of the house, no children were to sleep in her chamber (which, incidentally, should not be above the kitchen), and she should not be required to use salt provisions. Furthermore, she desired that Catharine Ann "may be boarded in the Country during the Summer months, and I particularly desire that under no circumstances shall she ever be placed in a public institution".

Meanwhile, Daniel Crook and his wife, the former Anna Matilda Eckel, were involved in an odd situation. On 19 February 1846, on their petition as administrators of William R. Eckel, the Orphans' Court of Baltimore ordered them to give public notice of Eckel's death so that claims of the deceased's creditors could be filed, etc., etc. But on 10 Sept. 1846, in the case of Daniel Crook's petition (dated 3 Sept. 1846), the Court found that letters of administration granted on 19 Feb. 1846 to Daniel Crook and Anna Matilda Crook on the estate of William R. Eckel, deceased, were "improvidently granted inasmuch as the said William R. Eckel was living on the 19th day of February 1846". The said administration was therefore revoked by the Court. The identity of William R. Eckel is uncertain; Mrs. Crook had two brothers named William, her eldest brother William, who was then in Brazoria County, Texas, and her youngest brother, William John. It is quite likely that the William whose death was reported in 1846, when letters of administration were "improvidently granted", was the Texan, and that perhaps a false report of his demise had been received by his relatives in Baltimore. He may have had the middle initial "R", although the writer has not found it in public documents. At any rate, it seems quite clear that, in the words of Mark Twain, his death was greatly exaggerated.

12. CHARLES FREDERICK ECKEL; b. Baltimore, Md., 4 Jan. 1797; bap. (Zion German Lutheran Church) 19 April 1799; d. before 2 April 1834; m. 16 Jan. 1821, Mary Ann O'Connor (d. 20 Aug. 1845. Issue (according to the transcript of the Roman Catholic Cathedral Burial Records, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore):

52. A child; bur. 28 Dec. 1824, aged 6 weeks.
53. Mary Ann; possibly the Mary A. Eckel who married Jesse D. Reid, 21 April 1846 (Baltimore Marriage Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.).
54. Philip Peter; b. ca. 1825; bur. 29 Dec. 1845, aged 20 yrs.
55. Francis; b. ca. Nov. 1827; bur. 19 July 1829, aged 20 mos.
56. Eugene O'Connor; b. ca. 1828; bur. 19 Nov. 1848, aged 20.

Charles Frederick Eckel was baptized on the same day as his brother Theodore; their godfather was Frederic Leypold, a close friend of their father, Philip Peter Eckel, and one of Baltimore's prominent German citizens. Although reared as a Lutheran, Charles Frederick evidently became a Catholic convert, no doubt to win the hand of Mary Anne O'Connor. He was a member of the German Society of Maryland, of which his father, Capt. Eckel, was one of the leaders. His death occurred before 2 April 1834, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, Mary A. Eckel. The accounts of the administratrix named the "orphan" children of the said deceased as Mary Ann, Philip P., and Eugene O'Connor Eckel. The inventory of Charles F. Eckel's estate was appraised 4 April 1834 by James Fields and Henry W. Gray. His estate was valued at only $32.75. The widow died 20 Aug. 1845; the following notice, copied by the writer's friend, John I. Coddington, appeared in the Baltimore Sun for Thursday, 21 Aug. 1845, p. 2, column 3:

> "Died, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a lingering pulmonary disease, Mrs. MARY A. ECKEL, in the 40th year of her age. Funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence in Exeter street, near Fawn."

18. WILLIAM JOHN ECKEL; b. Baltimore, Md., 7 Nov. 1809; d. ; m. (1) 26 March 1840, Anna S. Sinclair; m. (2) Mary _____. Not known if he had issue by 1st wife. Issue by 2nd wife:

57. Mary.
58. Virginia.
59. Medora; m. J. C. Pierce; lived in Greensboro, N.C. (The writer corresponded with her in 1934-35.)
60. John Charles.
61. Graham.
62. Rose Ida.
63. Clifton; d. Norfolk, Va., 10 June 1942.
64. Eugene.

The above children are taken from the will of Mrs. Mary Eckel (widow of William J.), dated 23 Oct. 1881, proved 1 Feb. 1883. (Mrs. Eckel died 29 Nov. 1882.) The testatrix mentioned a farm in Harford Co., Md., which had been conveyed to her by her late husband, and property in Baltimore.

28. HENRY ECKEL; b. Phila., Pa., 30 Dec. 1816; d. Wilmington, Del., 6 March 1888; m. Phila., before 1845, Mary Ann _____ (d. 30 Nov. 1892, aged 67 years, according to her tombstone).
No issue of their own.
Adopted children:
Laura I. (d. 20 May 1925); m. Dr. Thomas A. Brown;
Rev. Edward Henry Eckel, D.D.; b. New Orleans, Louisiana, 5 Nov. 1862; d. Warrensburg, Mo., 17 Oct. 1942. Educated at the General Theological Seminary, New York and Delaware College (now the University of Delaware). Priest, Protestant Episcopal Church. Rector of churches in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Missouri. Rector, St. Andrew's Church, Fort Worth, Tex., 1917-30, and Rector Emeritus, 1934-42. Rector, Christ Church, Warrensburg, Mo., and St. Peter's Church, Harrisonville, Mo., 1930-34. D.D., University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., 1926. Author of Chronicles of Christ Church Parish, Williamsport, Pa., 1840-1896 (1910), and other works. Deputy to the General Conventions of the Episcopal Church, 1907, 1910, 1916, 1925, 1928. Nominated Bishop on more than one occasion. Travelled in the United States, England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Panama. Buried in Sunset Hill Cemetery, Warrensburg, Mo. Married 27 June 1889, Anna Todd Reynolds, his classmate at Delaware College; he was salutatorian of the class and his future wife was the valedictorian (1886). Three children: Rev. Edward Henry, Jr. (1890-), Elizabeth (1891-), and Albert Reynolds Eckel (1895-1913).

Henry Eckel became a printer and, after holding several jobs in Philadelphia, removed to Wilmington, Delaware, with his wife Mary at the end of 1844. He became a pressman in the office of the Delaware State Journal, was promoted to superintendent, and eventually became a partner in the firm. The paper was merged with a temperance paper called The Statesman and was known as The Delaware State Journal and Statesman, of which he became sole proprietor and editor in 1862.

In the writer's collections are four letters written by Henry Eckel in 1845, soon after his arrival in Wilmington. Three are addressed to his mother, Elizabeth (Nagel) Eckel, and one to his

brother-in-law, Henry Bickley. They are full of human interest and reveal that the Eckels of a century ago had problems similar to those which beset other families. That his mother's lot was not a happy one is indicated in his eloquent letter of 1 Jan.1845:

> ". . . I hope, in all sincerity, that you are well, and in the full enjoyment of happiness; . . . it is time, I think, that the doleful hum of sorrow had ceased its troubling music with you, and that the calm and more welcome tones of peace and contentment should echo forth around your heart, to soothe the declining bosom, that long has been convulsed in bitterness and grief. Urge yourself on to happiness, therefore, Dear Mother, and let not the frequent follies that daily present themselves around your fireside, interrupt the harmony of your feelings, or the tranquillity of your mind; many of them are beneath notice, and all of them are unworthy, discreditable, and dishonorable. . ."

Differences arose between Henry and his younger brother John, and he apparently had opinions of his own concerning his elder brother Andrew, judging by his letter of 9 March 1845. He expressed somewhat dubious pleasure that Andrew (whom he referred to as "Andrew Forty-foot Esqr" for reasons now unknown) and his wife ("frow"!) paid visits to their mother. Andrew, it seems, had treated the elder Mrs. Eckel somewhat coldly, and Henry thanked God "that the flinty heart has snapped against the steel of humanity, and struck the spark which has at last kindled the fire of gratitude within his breast". Henry's literary style --- or perhaps we should call it his epistolary style --- was somewhat florid and stilted, in keeping with the Victorian era. He seems to have been particularly attracted to his sister Susan, 15 years his senior. In seeking to square himself with the family, among whose members unpleasant rumors concerning himself were being circulated, he wrote: "As for Susan Hatz, I hardly think she would require any explanation, she is so well acquainted with the movements of some of the family that she can see at once through the whole story". He asked that this letter be shown to his brother-in-law and younger sister, whom he stiffly referred to as "Mr. Bickley" and "Mrs. Rubincam".

His devotion to the level-headed Susan is further demonstrated by his letter of 27 April 1845, in which he invited his mother to visit him and his wife in Wilmington, and added: "Perhaps Susan will consent to come with you, if so, your trip will be more pleasant, we both would be very well pleased to see her pay us a visit particularly with you, if she can not stay long, no matter, she can certainly stay a short time."

The last letter that has survived for more than a century is addressed to his brother-in-law, Henry Bickley, under date of 8 June 1845. It reveals that Bickley's daughter Elizabeth, known in the family as "Libby" and "Lib", had elected to run away from home and seek refuge with Henry and Mary Eckel at Wilmington. There was never a dull moment in the Eckel family! "Lib is so well pleased with this place," Henry reported, "that the most we can get out of her when speaking of home, is to say '<u>I wont go home never</u>,' or else she says '<u>O dont bother me</u>'." All attempts to persuade little Miss Bickley to be a good girl and go home met with this very familiar refrain. A veiled reference to his brother A ndrew "Forty foot Esqr" seems to be contained in the following remarkable passage:

> "Squires will some times be, especially forty foot squires. --- Can you tell me when the law in Philadelphia was altered so as to make Squires go after Constables to part women when they push each other out of doors? We see it reported down here that a certain Mrs. Doughey pie was pushed out of doors for being noisy, and that Squire Shorts went to get a constable to have her pushed in again, and that he intends to bring a suit against the one who pushed her out, to recover damages for certain clam soup supposed to have been injured or destroyed in the fray. We hope when the trial comes on, the verdict of the jury will be --- Plaintiff to lay 3 weeks on the Society at $5 per week."

The meaning back of this story we do not profess to understand. One thing seems certain --- somebody was being pushed around!

From the very beginning, Eckel's editorship of the <u>Delaware State Journal and Statesman</u> was characterized by vigor and aggressiveness. He was absolutely fearless in ferreting out and denouncing corruption wherever he found it. Some of his editorials, aimed at powerful personages in Delaware politics, were nothing short of vitriolic. For example, on 30 Jan. 1863, under the caption "Delaware's Drunkard", he blasted merrily away at Hon. Willard Saulsbury, United States Senator from Delaware, and a member of one of the State's most powerful political dynasties. "When we think of the manly, dignified statesmen who once occupied the exalted position of Senators from Delaware," he wrote, "and whose profound wisdom and enlarged political sagacity made them national favorites, and contrast them with the disreputable bloat that now holds a seat where they sat, with what humiliation are we compelled to confess to the degeneracy of the public sentiment that has inflicted such injury upon the State and its people." During the Civil War period he was a staunch supporter of the Union cause. He strongly advocated emancipation of the slaves, defended Admiral du Pont's conduct at Charleston at a time when the North was heaping vituperations and abuse on him because of his disastrous defeat there, actively participated in providing relief for the families of war veterans, and lent warm support to the work of the

recently organized Historical Society of Delaware. He defended the selective service system of his day and anathematized those who sought exemption from military service. It is rather amusing to note that he declared there was no exemption from conscription in President Jefferson Davis's dominions at the very time that his Confederate cousin, Hon. Alexander P. Eckel, of North Carolina, was seeking to have a young Southern Quaker released from required military duty. When the enemy, under General Lee, advanced into Pennsylvania his call to arms on 30 June 1863 was nothing less than stirring:

> "The enemy is upon us. No time is to be lost. Let us close our shops, our stores, our places of business, and organize for the defense of our State and country. Old men and young, come forward now. The glorious old flag is about to be trailed in the dust forever, by traitors and rebels; we ask you to stand by that flag, and save it from the wanton hands that are endeavoring to grasp it from the nation. Delawareans, show your patriotism and rally for the Union, ere it be too late."

As we all know, the Confederates were stopped at Gettysburg. In his editorial, "Good Citizenship", he wrote (30 Oct. 1863):

> "The good citizen owes at all times a duty to the government under which he lives and prospers, and is bound in honor to support its laws and institutions; but in the present crisis, when the land of his birth is in the throes of dissolution; when the demon of rebellion is laying waste the green spots of the nation's prosperity and happiness; when peace is hurled in blood from her throne, and the red hand of war is devastating everything fair and lovely about our firesides and homes; when the government is threatoned with destruction by fire and sword, and the black spirit of slavery is sweeping over the land to strip it of its Christianity, its civilization and its national grandeur; then it is that every man, of whatever party or creed, who loves the Heritage of Freedom and would preserve it for his posterity, should feel and recognize the sanctity of the obligation which rests upon him by divine command, to strike for the right, for liberty and law, and sustain the 'powers that be' knowing that they are ordained of God."

This editorial is as appropriate in the year 1954 as it was in the year 1863. It still makes good reading for Americans.

But there was a lighter side to Editor Eckel's work, as these items culled from various issues show:

> "Quintos is informed that his poetry has neither life, spirit, or point. If we publish it at all it must be under the head of trash."

"If Margaret will send us her real name, we will insert her advertisement for a husband, free of charge."

"Reportee will not be gratified to learn, we suppose, that his manuscript is at this moment blazing very handsomely in the stove."

"Simpson is informed that his request cannot be complied with; we have enough to do to attend to our own affairs without meddling in matters which concern nobody but the disputants."

"When Victor learns to write legibly and comes within gunshot of correct spelling, we may conclude to punish ourself by reading his lengthy stuff."

The Editor refused to publish "Free Love's" communication because "We are not so badly in want of correspondence as to insert articles the tendencies of which are of an immoral and libidinous nature."

In 1872, having amassed a competency and escaped being sued for libel, Mr. Eckel sold his paper to the publishers of Every Evening.

Eckel occupied many posts of responsibility. He became a Member of the Wilmington Board of Health in 1858, later serving as Treasurer and President. During his administration the city suffered a smallpox epidemic; his personal efforts are credited with preventing the spread of the contagion. He became a Member of the Board of Education in 1875 and was elected President of that body on 6 May 1878. At the municipal election on 5 June 1886, he was chosen President of the City Council (on the Democratic ticket) and continued to occupy that office until the day of his death.

From early manhood he was actively interested in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, occupying as exalted a position in Delaware Odd Fellowship as his uncle, Sir Philip P. Eckel, K.T., K.M., attained in Maryland Freemasonry. In 1854 he was elected a representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, and became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. About 1862 the Grand Encampment of Delaware surrendered its charter. The Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge appointed Eckel District Deputy Grand Sire to act in lieu of the Grand Encampment. The subordinate encampments submitted their reports to him and he in turn reported to the Grand Sire. He served in this capacity until the reorganization of the Grand Encampment.

President Eckel's death in 1888 was the occasion for long obituaries and editorial notices concerning him. He competed, in fact, with the German Emperor Wilhelm I, whose death took place on 9 March 1888, only three days later. It will always be a question in our mind as to which of these gentlemen received the longer notices in the Wilmington papers. A fine tribute was paid to Mr. Eckel by The Daily Republican, which had opposed his election to the presidency of the City Council two years earlier: "Mr. Eckel

made one of the best presiding officers that body ever had, and when in the chair was determined in his actions, and seemed to know nothing but his duty to the public." The editorial writer of Every Evening, which had purchased his paper 16 years earlier, wrote with genuine depth of feeling:

> ". . . He retained almost unimpaired to the last that wide-awake personality which made itself felt nearly continuously and in very many ways in the community and which had often been effective as a propelling force in the direction of its real progress and advancement. Most beneficially within recent years was his active individuality felt during his connection with the Board of Education. There was nothing perfunctory in his administration of the duties of presiding officer of that body; he was pre-eminently its live member, whether in the chair or on the floor; he put both push and brains into his work, not only on meeting nights but in his daily and unflagging oversight of our public school system. . . . But sitting here with the old files of the Delaware Journal . . . it is impressed upon us that it is in the local journalism of the past we should look for the greatest and most enduring reminder of him who is gone. For twenty years he was connected with the editorship of the Journal, and into its columns he may be said to have put the best and most vigorous part of himself. And the living thoughts that may speak for generations to come to the student and historian who turn the pages of these old files will be Henry Eckel's most fitting epitaph."

President Eckel and his wife, Mary Anne, are buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery at Wilmington. According to their grandson by adoption, Rev. Dr. Edward Henry Eckel, Jr., the widow, Mary A. Eckel, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on her deathbed. Buried with them are their adopted daughter, Laura I. Eckel Brown, widow of Dr. Thomas A. Brown, and Albert Reynolds Eckel, son of their adopted son, Rev. Dr. Edward Henry Eckel, Sr.

Henry Eckel made his will on 18 Feb. 1888; it was probated 20 March 1888. After ordering his just debts and funeral expenses to be paid, he bequeathed to his beloved wife, Mary A. Eckel, $2000 in trust, "to be paid out to her to furnish my adopted son Edward Henry Eckel with a theological education and provide him with a proper outfit to enter the ministry". The residue of the estate, real, personal, and mixed, was left to the said wife and to her heirs and assigns forever. The wife, Mary A. Eckel, and Laura Isadora Eckel, of Wilmington, were appointed executrices. The witnesses were Thomas A. Brown (subsequently Laura I. Eckel's husband) and R. C. Frain.

Rev. Edward Henry Eckel, Jr., of Tulsa, Okla., informed the writer on 13 Sept. 1943, that his adoptive grandparents, Henry and Mary Anne Eckel were members of the old Hanover Street Presbyterian Church, about two or three blocks from their home at 709 King Street, Wilmington. Concerning Mrs. Eckel he wrote: "She was still living when I was a very small boy, and I have a hazy recollection of going to see her at 709 King St. when I was about three years old. . . . I remember my father saying that she called in a Roman Catholic priest and received the last rites of that Church on her death bed."

Concerning the true parentage of Henry Eckel's adopted son, Edward Henry Eckel, the latter's son wrote: "His mother was Mrs. Ottilia Wuebbling, a native of Germany, who went blind when my father was an infant and spent the last thirty-odd years of her life in a home for the blind in West Philadelphia. I remember visiting her and her visiting us when I was a boy. She died in 1899 at the age of 68. Her affliction induced Henry Eckel to adopt my father legally and bring him up as his own child; and my father always spoke of Henry Eckel with the greatest reverence and affection. For some reason or other I have seldom heard my father mention his foster-mother, though I have no reason to think that he did not hold her in deep affection also."

Edward Henry Eckel, Jr., son of Rev. Dr. Edward Henry and Anna Todd (Reynolds) Eckel, and grandson by adoption of President Eckel, of Wilmington, was born at Newport, Del., 23 April 1890. He attended the University of Missouri from 1907 to 1910 and was Rhodes Scholar at Wadham College, Oxford, 1910-13; he received his B.A. degree from Oxford in 1913. In 1915 he was awarded the degree of B.D. from the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained Deacon in June 1914 and a Priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in December 1914. On 30 April 1917, he married Miss Emily Hewson Pope. Mr. Eckel served as Rector of Christ Church, Warrensburg, Mo. and Priest-in-Charge of St. Paul's, Clinton, Calvary, Pleasant Hill, and St. Peter's, Harrisonville, from 1914 to 1916. After serving as Curate of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at St. Paul, Minn. (1916-18), he became Rector of St. Paul's-on-the-Hill and Epiphany, St. Paul, Minn., 1928-29, and on 1 Jan. 1930 Rector of Trinity Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma, which office he still held at the time of the writer's correspondence with him (1943). In 1931 and again in 1940 he was Deputy to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He also served as Vice-President of the Tulsa Ministerial Alliance (1934-35, 1936-38) and as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Church Property, Diocese of Oklahoma.
(See: Religious Leaders of America, vol. II, 1941-42, p. 325.)

29. MARY ANNE ECKEL; b. Phila., Pa., 3 Oct. 1819; d. at The National Hotel, Washington, D.C., 29 May 1876; m. Phila., Pa., 12 March 1843, Richard Strode Rubincam (b. Newlin Twp., Chester Co., Pa., 20 Oct. 1806; d. Camden, N.J., 8 Nov. 1882). Issue (Surname RUBINCAM); all born at Philadelphia, Pa.):

65. Charles Eugene; b. 28 Dec. 1843; d. 5 Nov. 1872; m. Charlotte Urien. Apothecary. Issue:

A. Charles Eugene; b. Phila., Pa., 13 May 1868; d. Wilmington, Del., 23 July 1935; compositor with The News-Journal Co., Wilmington (which firm now publishes the Journal-Every Evening, the successor to the Del. State Journal and Statesman, owned and edited by his great-uncle, President Eckel); m. Emily Buck Hood. Issue:

i. Jane Hood; b. 2 March 1898; m. 29 Nov. 1928, Carl Frederick Faust. Issue (Surname FAUST):

a. Edith Emily; b. 3 Jan. 1929; m. 4 June 1949, William H. Brady, Jr.

b. Carl Frederick; b. 7 June 1930.

c. Anna Jane; b. 16 Dec. 1940.

ii. Ruth Knowlton; b. 2 Aug., d. 17 Dec. 1902.

iii. Muriel; b. 21 March 1911; m. 18 June 1938, John Sedenger Dean, Jr.

iv. Charles Eugene; b. 23 Sept. 1912; m. 25 March 1950, Emma Louise Perrine.

B. Clara Eugenie; b. 12 July 1869.

C. Harry Thornton; b. 20 Oct. 1870; d. 9 April 1871.

D. Alfred Moffite; b. 15 Jan. 1872; d. 1912; printer; m. 8 Dec. 1896, Alindo J. Peckard. Issue:

i. Alfred Morris; b. 7 July, d. 9 July 1901.

ii. Dorothy Mary Louise; b. 4 Jan. 1903.

66. Joseph; b. 1846; d. 1897; m. 1865, Sarah Maria, daughter of Joshua Githins and Mary Anne (Ford) Bodine. Junior partner in Rubincam & Co., confectioners and fruiterers, 1868-73. Subsequently head of Joseph Rubincam & Co., fruits, and a merchant and broker at Brooklyn, N. Y. (Joseph Rubincam & Co. was located at Philadelphia; during this period --- the 1880's --- he resided at Camden, N.J.) He was a writer for trade journals under the nom-de-plume, Joseph Macnibur (Rubincam in in reverse!). Issue:

A. Josephine; b. 30 May 1867; d. 1 Dec. 1869.

B. Harry Cogswell; b. 1871; d. 26 Nov. 1941; insurance executive, Denver, Colorado; m. (1) 3 Aug. 1894, Kitty Emma Whallen, (2) 14 Nov. 1936, Marguerite Spalding. Issue (by 1st wife):

i. A son; b. May 1900; d. in infancy.

ii. Harry Cogswell, Jr.; b. Greeley, Colo., 27 Feb. 1902; advertising executive (Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York); m. 24 June 1930, Elizabeth Louise Bell. Issue:

a. Harry Cogswell III; b. Denver, 16 June, 1931.

Harry Cogswell Rubicam, Jr. is the author of Pueblo Jones (1939) and Two Spot, Wolf Dog of the Circle Y (1941).

iii. Paul Pierre; b. 16 Nov. 1905; m. June 1929, Alice Bradshaw Coast.

C. Charles Bodine; b. 1873; m. Sue Holter.

D. Anna Merritt; b. Camden, N. J., Jan. 1877; d. Bucks Co., Pa. 28 Nov. 1898, George Beck (d. 6 March 1943). Issue (Surname BECK):

i. George Rubincam; d. in infancy.

ii. Lillian Ruth; b. 19 Sept. 1900; m. William Henry Skirm III. Issue (Surname SKIRM):

a. Jayne Rubicam; m. Major Knowlton Lyman Ames III, member of a Chicago publishing family (The Evening Post, The Chicago Journal of Commerce). Maj. Ames, veteran of World War II, was Acting Business Manager of Yank, Army weekly magazine.

iii. George Bodine; newspaperman; as of 30 Oct. 1951 (date of last letter to the writer), employed with the Philco Corporation, Service Division, Phila.,Pa.; m. Josephine Adele Root. Issue:

a. Marjorie.

b. Phyllis.

c. George Andrew.

iv. Richard Rubicam; b. Phila., Pa., 21 Jan. 1911; reporter and writer, Phila. Evening Ledger (now vanished into the past history of Journalism, but a good paper in its time!); later Managing Editor of the Main Line Daily Times, Ardmore, Pa.; more recently, an advertiser in Boston, Mass. Entered the Army, 24 Nov. 1942. Second Lieutenant, 28 July 1943. Army Combat Correspondent. Landed with the 77th Division on Guam and with the 7th Division of Leyte, 1944, and 7th Division on Okinawa, 1 April 1945 ("It was no April Fool's Day", he wrote the compiler on 14 Feb.1948). First Lieutenant, Jan. 1945. Captain, Aug. 1945. Campaigns: Bismarck Archipelago, Southern Philippines, Ryukyu Eastern Mandates. Philippine Liberation Medal (with 2 battle stars), World War II Victory Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic Pacific Medal (3 battle stars and 1 bronze arrowhead), Combat Infantryman's Badge, Bronze Star. At present holds a commission in Military Intelligence (Reserve). Married Shippensburg, Pa., 20 Aug. 1938, Margaret Kidder Lehman. Issue:

a. Louise Anna; b. Lewistown, Pa., 11 Nov. 1944.

b. Richard Rubicam, Jr.; b. Boston, Mass., 25 Nov. 1946.

E. Richard Strode II; b.12 May 1880; m. 25 May 1907, Bessie Carlyn Brittingham. Manager, Denver plant of the Mine & Smelter Co., New York. (mining machinery). Member: Denver Athletic Club, Lakewood Country Club, St. Thomas's P.E. Church. Issue:
   i. Helen May; b. 8 April 1908; m. 16 April 1928, R. W. Lail.

F. Florence Eckel; b. 6 Aug. 1882; d. 1929 (bur. 4 Dec. 1929, Woodlands Cem., Phila., Pa.); m. J. Howard Scribner, a relative of Charles Scribner, founder of the famous publishing house. Issue:
   i. John Howard.

G. Edward W.; b. 4 June 1889; d. 1890.

H. Raymond Eugene (dropped the middle name); b. Brooklyn, N.Y., 16 June 1892. Co-Founder, Young & Rubicam, Inc., one of the Nation's largest advertising firms), 1923; successively President and Chairman of the Board, retiring from the latter position in 1944. Chairman of the Board, Comstock Steel, Inc., Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona. Chairman of the Board, Arrow Steel Co., Phoenix. Director, Valley National Bank, Arizona; Bates Manufacturing Co.; Magazine of Industry, Inc. Trustee, Colgate University and American Institute for Foreign Trade. Member, National Citizens' Commission for Public Schools, Sons of the Revolution, Newcomen Society of North America. Honorary Member, Alpha Delta Sigma. Awarded the Annual Gold Medal for distinguished services to advertising, 1938. Chairman of the Board, American Association of Advertising Agencies, 1935. Greater New York Chairman, United China Relief, 1941. Chairman, Research and Policy Committee, Committee for Economic Development, 1947. Honorary degrees: LL.D., Colgate University (1947), Litt.D., Boston University (1948). (See Who's Who in America, vol. XXVIII (1954-55), p. 2309; Current Biography, 1943, pp. 637-641; World Biography, 1948, p. 4111; Who's Who in the West, 1951, p. 570; etc.). Married (1) 30 Nov. 1916, Regina Marie, daughter of George Charles McCloskey (divorced 1939), (2) 16 Sept. 1940, Bettina Hall, actress and singer (see Who's Who in the Theatre), daughter of Fred E. and Ellen Chase (Call) Hall. Issue (i-iii by 1st wife, iv. by 2nd wife):
   i. Kathleen Bodine; b. 22 Sept. 1917; graduate of Vassar College; member of the Junior League; m. Episcopal Chapel of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, 14 June 1941, John Daugherty Witten, Colonel and Chief Statistician, United States Army (retired for disability, 1945; awarded the Legion of Merit); subsequently Manager of the

Research Department, Young & Rubicam, Inc., and Assistant to the President; died New York, Feb. 1948. Issue:
a. Anne Rubicam; b. 4 Nov. 1942.
b. John MacKenzie; b. 21 Nov. 1944.

ii. Jane Collins; b. 5 Oct. 1919; graduate of Vassar College; member of the Junior League; m. 27 Jan. 1940, Judd Livingston Pollock. Issue:
a. Raymond Rubicam; b. 5 Aug. 1941.
b. Michael Stuart Duncan; b. 10 Oct. 1942.

iii. Anne Wilson; b. 27 Dec. 1922; d. 8 Nov. 1951.

iv. Stephen Merrill; 29 Aug. 1945.

Adopted daughter:
Joan Wister.

67. Albert Rittenhouse; b. Phila., Pa., 26 July 1852; d. Phila., 20 Aug. 1926; printer; mercantile reporter; first genealogist of the Rubincam Family; served in the Y.M.C.A. during World War I; m. Phila., Pa., 12 March 1883 (the 40th anniversary of his parents' marriage), Ida May Pyke, who is still living (1954) at the age of about 92 years. For many years, under the name of Edna Kent Forbes, she conducted a syndicated beauty column. Issue:

A. Ethel May; b. 24 April 1884; d. June 1890.
B. Howard Albert; b. 1 May 1885; d. 17 July 1885.
C. Grace Warder; b. 26 Sept. 1887; d. 30 May 1888.
D. Harold Edgar; b. 4 May 1889; d. Sept. 1889.
E. Marion Alberta; b. 29 July 1891; author of Here Is England (1927), and numerous magazine articles and stories; m. (1) 4 Dec. 1915 (aboard Henry Ford's famous "Peace Ship"), Berton Braley, noted poet (Songs of a Workaday World, 1915; Buddy Ballads, 1919; New Deal Ditties, 1936, etc.; autobiography, Pegasus Pulls a Hack, 1934), (2) London, England, 6 March 1921, John Lloyd Balderston, distinguished playwright (Berkeley Square, 1929; co-author, Dracula, 1927; Frankenstein, 1931; Red Planet, 1932; motion pictures, Lives of a Bengal Lancer, Berkeley Square, Smilin' Through, Prisoner of Zenda, etc.) (d. 1954). Issue (by 2nd husband):
i. John Lloyd, Jr.; b. London, England, 1923; m. Santa Monica, Calif., 21 June 1950, Jeanne Beswetherick. Issue:
a. John Lloyd III; b. Santa Monica, Calif., 29 July 1952.
F. William Gladstone; b. 3 Feb. 1894; d. 2 Feb. 1896.
G. Arthur Benfer; b. 5 April 1900; d. Upper Montclair, N.J., 27 April 1950; advertising executive; m. 1 Feb. 1939, Mary Elizabeth Hibbler.

68. Richard Henry; b. 1 Feb. 1855; d. 3 Nov. 1855.
69. Milton; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Nov. 1859; d. Philadelphia, 2 June 1916. Received his name in honor of the poet, John Milton, of whose writings his mother, Mary Anne (Eckel) Rubincam, was very fond. Began his career as an apprentice to his maternal uncle, John Charles Eckel. Became a printer, but later switched to advertising, being employed by the Philadelphia Press about 1890. Advertising Manager, The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia, 1901-08. General Manager, Philadelphia Advertising Bureau, 1908-09; Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager, Rubicam Advertising Agency, 1909-14. Member, Board of School Directors, 46th Ward, Philadelphia, 1908-09. School Visitor, 46th Ward, 1913-16. Exhorter, Methodist Episcopal Church, from before 1896 until his death. President, Board of Trustees, St. Matthew's M. E. Church, Philadelphia. Secretary, Board of Trustees, Wharton Street Memorial M. E. Church, West Philadelphia. Member, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, Poor Richard Club (famous advertising group). Married Philadelphia, 23 June 1896, Minnie Victoria, daughter of Eayres and Jane (Sutherland) Haines, of Holland Landing, York County, and Collingwood, Simcoe County, Province of Ontario, Canada. She was a member of the Choral Society of Philadelphia, and for many years after his death owned and operated The Stratford Hotel, Ocean City, New Jersey. 77

Issue:

A. Milton; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 26 March 1909. Entered Government Service (United States Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.), 5 Aug. 1935. Chief, Foreign Mail Section, Foreign Economic Administration, 1945-47. Now Reporting Program Officer, Foreign Service Operations Staff, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
President, National Genealogical Society, 1945-48, 1953-54. President, Pennsylvania Historical Junto, 1947-54. Associate Editor, National Genealogical Society Quarterly, since 1941. Contributing Editor, The American Genealogist, since 1941. Fellow, American Society of Genealogists (Vice-President, 1946-49, Secretary-Treasurer, 1951-52). Fellow, Society of American Historians. Member: Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania German Society, Pennsylvania Historical Association (formerly member, Standing Committee on Publications), Columbia Historical Society, Gesellschaft für Familienkunde in Kurhessen und Waldeck (Kassel, Hessen, Germany). Guest Lecturer, The American University's Institute of Genealogical Research, since 1950.

Author: The Status of Professional Genealogists (Publication No. 1, American Society of Genealogists, 1943). Contributor of numerous articles to genealogical and historical periodicals in the United States, England, and Germany.
Editor of The Pennsylvanian (published by the Pennsylvania Historical Junto), since 1944.
Editor: Emigrants from the Palatinate to the American Colonies in the 18th Century, by Dr. Friedrich Krebs, State Archivist, Speyer, Germany (published by the Pennsylvania German Society, 1953).
Co-Editor (with Baron Harold de Bildt, Cairo, Egypt): "The Ancestry of Clarence Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia" (Natl. Geneal. Soc. Quarterly, vol. XXVIII, March 1940).
Married Elkton, Maryland, 30 Sept. 1935, Priscilla Teasdale (his classmate at Ocean City High School), daughter of William Carey and Lydia Maxwell (Parry) Teasdale, of Indianapolis, New York City, and Ocean City. Issue:

i. John Philip II; b. Washington, D. C., 27 Sept. 1941. President of his Class (6th Grade), Ager Road Elementary School, Green Meadows, West Hyattsville, Md., 1953-54.
ii. Milton Rubincam III; b. Washington, D. C., 21 March 1944.
iii. David Parry; b. Washington, D. C., 27 Feb. 1947.

Mary Anne Eckel, the ancestress of all these Rubincams and families bearing other names, was reared by her uncle and aunt, Charles Eugene and Charlotte H. (Perry) Eckel, of Georgetown, D. C. Her affection for the former is indicated by the fact that she gave the name of Charles Eugene to her oldest son --- a name which her uncle had received from his godfather, that Duke of Württemberg who is best remembered for his extravagances and feeble attempts to ape the glittering Court of Versailles. The name of Charles Eugene, bestowed upon our family by the ruler of one of the States that made up the museum curiosity known to us as the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, has continued to this day with a strange persistence in both the Eckel and Rubincam families.

Mary Anne's father, Captain Andrew Eckel, was not in easy circumstances, and apparently found it difficult to support his large and boisterous family. It also appears that he left them in Philadelphia and went to Baltimore to live with his brother, Captain Philip Peter Eckel. Thus it was, that the support and education of some of his children devolved upon his well-to-do and generous brother, Charles Eugene Eckel (the only Corporal in this family of Captains!), who took under his wing the children of his brothers Andrew of Philadelphia and Peter of Tennessee. It is some-

thing of a coincidence that the fathers of both Mary Anne and her husband, Richard S. Rubincam, left their children in the care of brothers. Ezekiel Rubincam, Richard's father, after the death in 1808 of his 27-year-old wife, Mary Strode, departed for Ohio leaving his infant son to be reared and educated by his wealthy brother, Joseph Rubincam, co-founder of the firm of Rubincam & Sellers, manufacturing confectioners and fruit importers. It was fortunate for Richard that this was the case, for after the death by drowning in 1837 of his uncle's two sons, John M. and Peter E. Rubincam, he was trained to succeed in the family business, which he acquired from his uncle on the latter's retirement in 1841.

Under the provisions of her uncle Charles Eugene's will, Mary Anne Eckel inherited $100 annually to be paid to her until the death of his widow (which took place in 1853), and his lot no. 14 in Square A, on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D.C., "with the two story brick house and all other improvements thereon: and in the event of her death without surviving issue, it is my will that the said property be equally divided between her Brother Henry and her next youngest Brother and her sister Susan, and upon the death of the latter, her share to be equally divided between her children."

She was 24 years old in 1843 when she married Richard Strode Rubincam, 13 years her senior. This event was reported by The North American and Daily Advertiser, of Philadelphia, for Friday, 17 March 1843: "On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gillett RICHARD RUBINCAM, to MARY A. ECKEL, of Georgetown, District of Columbia". (Rev. A. D. Gillette was a prominent Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia; several of his friends collaborated in writing a biography of him, one of the authors being Mr. Rubincam's 3rd cousin, Honorable Horatio Gates Jones, Pennsylvania State Senator and noted historian.) The Rubincams belonged to an old family of theologians and scholars of the former principality of Hessen-Rheinfels, which can be traced to about 1599; through the marriages of his American ancestors, Mr. Rubincam was descended from Wilhelm Rittinghausen (William Rittenhouse) (1644-1708), first American paper-manufacturer and Mennonite minister and bishop-designate (he died before his formal installation as bishop could take place); Honorable David Potts, who represented Philadelphia County in the Provincial Legislature from 1728 to 1730; and George Strode, a "First Purchaser" of Pennsylvania in 1682.

The business address of Rubincam & Sellers, which Rixhard now headed with his uncle's partner, Joel Sellers, was located at the time of his marriage at 113 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia, but about 1858 it was moved to 161 N. 3rd Street. By 1868 it had become Rubincam & Co., with Richard's second son, Joseph, as the junior partner, and the address as 142 N. Delaware Ave. At various times Mr. and Mrs. Rubincam lived at 208 Noble Street (1844 directory), 119 N. 5th Street (1851), 91 Crown Street (1856), 327 Crown Street (1858; the writer's father was born

there the following year), and 609 Wood Street (1867/8, and later years. Mr. Rubincam was a man of means, but unfortunately his means were swept away in the financial panic of 1873.

Richard S. Rubincam was a Baptist but later he joined the little-known sect called the Children of God. Mrs. Rubincam belonged to the Moravian Church; her youngest son, Milton, had the distinction of being baptized by the eminent divine, Rev. Edmund A. deSchweinitz, pastor of the First Moravian Church of Philadelphia, and subsequently President of the Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and Bishop of the Moravian Church.

Mrs. Rubincam entertained exalted notions of the importance of her family, and, in the words of the writer's aunt, Mrs. Ida M. (Pyke) Rubincam, believed that the Eckels were made"of better clay" than the Rubincams. Her grandson, the present writer, would be glad to argue that point with her, were she available for a friendly disputation!

Considering the high respect with which Mary Anne regarded her family, it is somewhat surprising that she should object to her oldest son taking as his wife a daughter of this élite clan. Charles Eugene Rubincam, a handsome, curly-haired, and highly intelligent lad, fell --- and fell hard --- for his lovely cousin, Caroline Lowndes Eckel (known in the family as "Carrie"), daughter of his mother's younger brother, John Charles Eckel. She was a pert, saucy-looking lass, judging from her portrait now in the writer's possession, and certainly was Charlie's equal in intelligence and good breeding. But the boy's parents --- and presumably the girl's, too --- took a dim view of cousin-marriages, fearing that such an alliance would be genetically unsound. The result was tragic for young Charlie. In his rage and frustration he resolved to spite his family by marrying a girl employed in his father's candy factory. But his marriage with Lottie Urien, the candy-wrapper, was short and unhappy; he died prematurely at the age of 29, leaving a widow and four small children. His wife was never accepted by the family and, indeed, he himself had been virtually disowned. However, his untimely death softened his parents' hearts to the extent that they allowed his body to be buried in the family lot in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia. As a matter of fact, under the terms of the deed, the lot descends to the oldest son of the oldest son. Consequently, Charlie's grandson, the current Charles Eugene Rubincam (third of his name), is the owner of the lot. Representatives of the younger branches of the family descending from Richard S. and Mary A. (Eckel) Rubincam are interred there, but in each case it was necessary to secure the permission of the head of the oldest line to bury them in this over-crowded lot. This plot of land has held such veneration for later generations that, since 1855, over 15 persons have found their last resting-place there. It

was with keen disappointment, for instance, that Albert R. Rubincam learned that his sister-in-law, Mrs. Minnie V. (Haines) Rubincam, did not intend to bury her husband, Milton (the writer's father) in the family's sacred burial place, but at Arlington Cemetery, near Drexel Hill, Pa. As recently as 1951, the writer was instrumental in securing the authorization of the lot's present owner, through the latter's sister, Mrs. Dean, to bury yet another cousin there. At that time the cemetery company pointed out that originally the lot had been intended for only six persons.

The story related above of the romance between Charlie Rubincam and Carrie Eckel is not merely a family tradition. It has been confirmed from various sources. It was related by the writer's father, Milton Rubincam, and the latter's brother, Albert, to their respective wives. The writer heard about it as a small boy from his mother and his aunt, and it was repeated to him years later (1938) by Carrie's sister, Mrs. Cope. And in the writer's collection is a letter (undated, but postmarked 23 March 1898) to his parents from Carrie's other sister, Mrs. Rogers, of Dubuque, Iowa, who wrote, in part:

> "I was sorry to hear of cousin Joe's death --- but I knew him so little. Cousin Charlie I was better acquainted with --- he came to see sister Carrie when I was young."

Then she continued with observations concerning her aunt, Mary A. (Eckel) Rubincam:

> ". . . Aunt Mary's boys . . . were all well brought up --- and had every opportunity --- she herself was a very nice person --- we always had such respect and looked up to her as something or some body very nice --- she made our little lives very happy indeed and I can look back and think what an effort to entertain seven little children and your own too --- and what a charming woman she was and how we looked forward to her little parties. . ."

The property which Mrs. Rubincam had inherited from her uncle, Charles E. Eckel, was located on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D. C., probably between Third and Fourth Streets, N. W. There are now no buildings on the site.

In 1876 she went to Washington to attend to some business in connection with her property there. She was accompanied by her youngest son, Milton, who returned to Philadelphia a short time later, probably to assist his father and brothers move from their home at 3843 Lancaster Avenue, West Philadelphia. In a letter dated 25 May 1876 (in the writer's collections) she asked Milton: "How do you get along with moving don't forget the glass Cane on top of the Wardrobe you will have to carry that over it is good we sent pictures off." She was staying at the then-fashionable National Hotel, on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th Street. It had been erected in

1827 and was one of Washington's historic landmarks. It was in Room 32 of this hotel that the great statesman, Henry Clay, died on 29 June 1852. Other celebrated figures in the Nation's history also had stayed there. It was still standing in 1934 when the writer removed to Washington, and, indeed, he roomed only two blocks from the ancient structure where his father (the first Milton Rubincam) and his grandmother had stayed during their periodic visits to the capital. The hotel has since been torn down to make way for a parking lot. In the above-mentioned letter to her son Milton, Mrs. Rubincam commented: "Washington is looking handsome now. I went out Ninth Street this morning you would not believe how it is built up, beautiful Houses. . ." (She should see 9th Street now, 78 years later! Where are the "beautiful Houses"?)

The reference in this letter to the pictures (quoted on p. 27) is interesting. Her niece, Mrs. Cope, writing to Mrs. Rubincam's grandson, Arthur Benfer Rubicam, on 14 April 1939, stated: "Your grandmother's house was very richly furnished with handsome carpets & oil paintings, one of Al [Arthur's father] as a boy of nine full life sized in a gold frame. He had on white duck pants & a pink low neck waist. She brought all her oil paintings out & asked us to take care of them till she got back from Wash. --- She said if burglars got in her house she was afraid they would slit them up. That was in 1876. You know the rest --- All [Al ?] came for the pictures with an express cart & took them all away & that was the last we ever heard of our cousins".

Arthur communicated the contents of the above-quoted letter from Mrs. Cope to his mother, Mrs. Ida M. (Pyke) Rubincam, widow of Albert Rittenhouse Rubincam. In her reply she offered the following supplementary information:

> "That account about the paintings is true, as when I was married all those paintings were stored at Warner & Merritt, fruit importers, where Joe (Raymond's father) took his father's business. I can see further why they got there as papa, his father [Richard S. Rubincam], and Milton lived at a hotel. Joe's house couldn't have accomodated them. The pantalet portrait was of Milton about five yrs. old. Very beautiful, as he had a perfect face for it, lovely large brown eyes, and a beautiful face. Papa's portrait was at 9 or 10 yrs. I never knew your grandmother, of course, but have had an accurate account of her from many angles. Papa may have taken the portraits to Eckels' temporarily when his mother died, and the three men broke up the home, but his mother, who always went to Washington once or twice a year, because of her properties, or she thought those trips were coming to her, and always she took all her treasured things around to intimates to keep for her in her absence. Her death was sudden and in a Wash. hotel,

so no one ever knew where the old silver, the India shawls, jewels, etc., etc. ever went."

There was formerly in the writer's possession a telegram to Richard S. Rubincam from the management of The National Hotel, informing him of the death of his wife. It was filed with some papers which were stolen from the writer's Philadelphia home in 1932. A copy of the message had been made previously, however; it reads as follows (under date of 29 May 1876):

"To Mr. Rubincam,
3843 Lancaster Ave.
West Philada.
We telegraphed you your wife was very sick last night. She died this A.M. at half past five. Tell us what to do with remains at once. Come on if possible.
"F. TENNY & CO."

The Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, reported on Wednesday, 31 May 1876:

"RUBINCAM.--- On the 29th inst., at Washington, D.C., MARY A. RUBINCAM, wife of R. S. Rubincam.
"Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 3843 Lancaster avenue, on Thursday, June 1, at 2 o'clock."

The following is a copy of Certificate No. 7435, on file in the office of the Register of Vital Statistics, Board of Health, Washington, D. C.:

Date of Death: May 29, 1876.
Full name of deceased: Mary A. Rubincam.
Age: About 45. [Correction: She was 57 years old.]
Color: White.
Married.
Occupation: None.
Birthplace: Pennsylvania.
Duration of residence in the District of Columbia: Nine days.
Place of death: National Hotel, corner 6th & Pennsylvania Ave.
Cause of death:(First (Primary,) - Peritonitis [blurred] [in red ink] - Idiopathic.
(Second (Immediate) -- [illegible]
Duration of last sickness: [In pencil: Unknown, followed by inked statement:] The patient was sick many hours before I was here [This last word is not clear.]
Place of burial: Philadelphia, Penna.
"RALPH WALSH, M.D.
Date of transportation: May 30, 1876.
Undertaker: Anthony Benchly,
Place of business: 912 Penna. ave. N.W.

Mrs. Rubincam's sudden and unexpected death came as a profound shock to her family. It is said that her youngest son, the writer's father, who was particularly devoted to his mother, worried about the manner of her passing until the end of his life, 40 years later. Her last letter to him, extracts of which were given above, indicates that she was not in an easy frame of mind, and was alarmed by various unpleasant incidents which occurred in the hotel. She seemed to have an aversion for a white waiter who was "always fixing his Moustache" (this gives a melodramatic flavor to her story!). She also had a disagreeable conversation with Mr. Tenney, the manager of the hotel. Further remarks in her letter reveal that the removal from the family home on Lancaster Avenue was occasioned by financial difficulties. Her husband had been well-to-do, but, as mentioned above, was caught in the "depression" of 1873. She had apparently derived an income from her property in Washington, but this was insufficient to tide the family over --- or presumably it was insufficient.

The ultimate disposal of her Washington property is unknown at this writing. The usual family legend has it that her sons, inexperienced in worldly matters, "signed a paper" and thus were robbed of their rightful inheritance. What really happened has not been determined. A cursory examination of the records in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia reflects nothing on the matter. The writer hopes to find enough time in the not-too-distant future to make a thorough study of the records for that period in an effort to ascertain the later history of the property which her uncle Charles Eugene Eckel, of Georgetown, D. C., had bequeathed to her by his will. For the sum of $1700, he had purchased this lot (no. 14 in square A) from Ebenezer Holsom on 22 Jan. 1828; it then fronted 25 feet on Pennsylvania Avenue and contained 3,160½ square feet".

30. JOHN CHARLES ECKEL; b. Phila., Pa., 12 April 1824; d. there, 2 Nov. 1890; m. (1) 2 June 1846, Jane E. Lowndes (Lownes) (b. 13 July 1828, d. 20 June 1864), (2) Felicia -----. Issue (by 1st wife):

70. Caroline Lowndes; b. 22 April 1847; deceased; m. Lewis B. Walker (son of Judge Walker, of Pottsville, according to her sister, Mrs. Cope). No issue.
71. Edwin; b. 28 Aug. 1848; deceased. Unmarried.
72. Sallie; b. 23 May 1850; deceased; m. _____ Nabinger.
73. Lilla Clifton; see below.
74. Earl W.; b. 6 Aug. 1853; d. 23 Jan. 1917. Unmarried.
75. Mariana (Mary Anne); b. 10 July 1855; deceased; m. Harry M. Rogers. Residence: Dubuque, Iowa. Had a 16-year-old daughter Edith in 1898. (Letter to Milton and Minnie V. Rubincam; see p. 27, above.)

76. Ida Virginia; see below.
77. John R.; b. 27 Dec. 1859; d. 19 June 1860.
78. Christina; b. 25 Dec. 1863; d. 3 April 1864.

John Charles Eckel was for many years a printer in Philadelphia. His nephew, Milton Rubincam, learned the trade from him, and possibly also his nephew, Albert R. Rubincam, who was also a printer for a time. The writer has been shown samples of his great-uncle John's typography, and the craftsmanship is excellent. He also performed a very useful genealogical function; he printed a large number of cards (approximately 4½" by 8½") giving vital statistics concerning himself and his wife and children. One of these cards was given to the writer by Mrs. Cope, one of Mr. Eckel's daughters. The text follows:

MARRIAGE.

JOHN C. ECKEL and JANE E. LOWNES were married on Tuesday Evening, June 2, 1846, at 1630 Chancellor Street.

BIRTHS.

JOHN C. ECKEL was born on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1824.
JANE E. LOWNES was born on Sunday, July 13th, 1828.

CAROLINE L. ECKEL was born on Thursday, April 22nd, 1847, at 25 minutes of 12 o'clock, night. Clear, moonlight. Emerald St.
EDWIN was born on Monday, August 28th, 1848, at 8 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning. Clear, warm. Emerald Street.
SALLIE was born on Thursday, May 23rd, 1850, at 25 minutes of 5 o'clock, morning. Clear and cold. Emerald Street.
LILLA was born on Wednesday morning, November 26th, 1851, at 25 minutes of 7 o'clock. Clear. Emerald Street.
EARLE was born on Saturday, August 6th, 1853, at 20 minutes of 6 o'clock in the morning. Clear. Emerald Street.
MARIANA was born on Tuesday, July 10th, 1855, at 15 minutes of 12 o'clock, morning, Market Street.
IDA was born on Monday, February 15th, 1858, at 15 minutes of 11 o'clock, morning. Deep snow. Market Street.
JOHN R. was born on Tuesday, December 27th, 1859, at 20 minutes of 10 o'clock, morning. Market Street.
CHRISTINA was born on Christmas Day, Friday, December 25th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, morning. Chancellor Street.

DEATHS.

JANE E. ECKEL, died on Monday, June 20th, 1864, at 1612 Chancellor Street, at a quarter of 10 o'clock, morning.
JOHN R., died on Tuesday, June 19th, 1860, at 18th and Market Street, 20 minutes after 4 o'clock, morning.
CHRISTINA, died on Sunday, April 3d, 1864, at 1612 Chancellor Street, at 12 o'clock, night.

Too bad Uncle John didn't take up genealogy as a hobby; with his printing skill, he could have produced a family history which would have saved a lot of trouble for his nephew, Albert R. Rubincam, and his grandnephews, Arthur B. and Milton, all of whom dabbled in family lore! But on the other hand, they would have been deprived of the fun of digging out the facts for themselves, if he had undertaken the task a century ago.

According to the writer's correspondence with Mrs. Cope, her mother, Jane E. (Lownes or Lowndes) Eckel, was a special friend of her sister-in-law, Mary Anne (Eckel) Rubincam. She was descended from a sister of Betsy Ross.

Mr. Eckel's will was dated 31 Nov. 1882, and proved 12 Nov. 1890. As of that date his eldest daughter, Caroline L., was not married to Lewis B. Walker; as executors of his will he named Caroline L. Eckel and his friend, T. C. Gayley. Mr. Eckel and his family are buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

34. GEORGE SWINGLE ECKEL; b. Jefferson Co., Tenn., 12 Dec. 1808; d. 29 July 1886; m. 6 April 1837, Jane Harrison. Issue:
    79. Elizabeth.
    80. Catherine.
    81. Thomas.
    82. Sarah.
    83. Joseph
    84. Susan.
    85. George.
    86. Ida.
    87. Luthera.

35. CHARLES EUGENE ECKEL; b. Jefferson Co., Tenn., 20 Dec. 1810; d. 29 Feb. 1893; m. 21 Aug. 1835, Nancy Thomas. Issue:
    88. James.
    89. Charles.
    90. Catherine.
    91. Sarah.
    92. Mary Ann.

36. PETER ECKEL, Jr.; b. Jefferson Co., Tenn., 1 July 1812; d. 21 Dec. 1885; m. 2 Jan. 1849, Mary A. H. Sharp. Issue:
    93. George.
    94. Ann.
    95. Catherine.
    96. James Alexander.

38. Honorable WILLIAM HOUSEHOLDER ECKEL; b. Jefferson Co., Tenn., 11 Nov. 1815; d. 2 Jan. 1894; m. 25 Nov. 1841, Priscilla (b. 14 Nov. 1819, d. 20 Sept. 1874), daughter of Philip and Sarah (Vance) Moser. Issue:

97. Alexander; see below.
98. John; b. 6 Oct. 1844; d. 24 May 1887.
99. Samuel; b. 14 Jan. 1847; d. 27 March 1867.
100. William; b. 1 April 1850; d. 8 June 1850.
101. Julia; see below.
102. Peter Philip; b. 27 Feb. 1854.
103. Hugh; see below.
104. Sarah Ellis; see below.
105. Augustine; see below.

Mr. Eckel was a Justice of the Peace. He represented Jefferson County in the 36th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee (convened at Nashville, 4 Oct. 1869), the 37th General Assembly (1 Oct. 1871 and 12 March 1872), and the 38th General Assembly (convened 6 Jan. 1873). (Philip M. Hamer, Ph.D., Tennessee, A History, 1673-1932, 1933, vol. II, pp. 1024, 1026, 1027.)

39. Honorable JOSEPH ECKEL; b. Jefferson Co., Tenn., 8 May 1817; d. 14 Oct. 1899; m. (1) 2 Jan. 1849, Mary I. Long, (2) Sarah Minnis. Issue (by 1st wife):

106. Eliza Jane.

Mr. Eckel was a State Senator at the 35th General Assembly which was convened at Nashville, 7 Oct. 1867. He represented the Second District, composed of Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson Counties, Tennessee. (Hamer, Tennessee, A. History, vol. II, p. 1023.)

40. THOMAS ROGERS ECKEL; b. Jefferson Co., Tenn., 1 Feb. 1819; d. 11 Oct. 1895; m. (1) 10 Oct. 1849, Maria Jarnagin (Jarngin), (2) 9 Feb. 1862, Mrs. Harriet (McFarland) Chilton, widow (b. 28 Nov. 1830, d. 8 Nov. 1889). Issue (107-110 by 1st wife, 111-114 by 2nd wife):

107. Emma R.; b. 13 Nov. 1850; d. infancy.
108. Mary R.; b. 13 May 1852; d. 1927. Unmarried.
109. Jane E.; b. 2 Aug. 1855; d. 1925. Unmarried.
110. William A.; b. 9 April 1860; d. in childhood.
111. Sallie A.; see below.
112. Charles Eugene; b. 16 May 1865; d. 9 May 1944; m. Hattie Tate. No issue. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Dairy Products Co., Morristown, Tenn, when he corresponded with the writ r in 1935.
113. Alice; b. 13 Dec. 1869; living 1946; m. William E. Daily. (2 daughters, names unavailable to the writer at present, aged 48 and 45 years respectively, 1946.)
114. Harriet Alexander; see below.

Mr. Eckel's middle name (Rogers) was inadvertently omitted in the list of Peter Eckel's children on page 6.

41. Honorable ALEXANDER PERRY ECKEL; b. Jefferson Co., Tenn., 10 Jan. 1821; d. Greensboro, N.C., 17 Dec. 1906; m. Greensboro, 1847, Mary (d.1890), daughter of Wilson S. and Matilda (Boyd) Hill. Issue:
    115. Matilda Hill; see below.
    116. Charles Eugene; b. Greensboro, N.C., 1 March 1851; d. Sept. 1936. Druggist, planter, political office holder.

Alexander P. Eckel spent his early childhood on his father's farm in Tennessee. His uncle, Charles Eugene Eckel, while visiting his brother Peter's family, took a fancy to the boy and induced the lad's father to permit Alexander to go with him to his home in Georgetown, D.C., where he was reared and educated. While in the latter community he attended the famous Georgetown Presbyterian Church, which was then located on Bridge Street (now M and 13th Streets, N.W., southeast corner), but since 1879 has been near 31st and P Streets, N.W. From his uncle he learned the jeweler's trade.

With his first cousin, Mary Anne Eckel (the writer's grandmother), and others, he shared in the estate of Charles Eugene Eckel, inheriting the house and lot on Bridge (now M) Street "in which I now carry on my business, with all the watches, jewelry, materials and tools of every description that may be on hand at the time of my death"; five shares of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal stock, "and all the stock which may stand in my name on the books of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown"; and the residue of his real and personal estate.

Mr. Eckel removed to Greensboro, North Carolina, about 1845, and bought a farm some four miles from that town, which he operated with slave labor until the Civil War. He never lived on the farm himself. His home in Greensboro was one of the community's show places. Maj. A. H. Hotchkiss, writing of his visit there in 1871 (The Pine and the Palm) commented: "There are many beautiful residences --- Mr. A.P.Eckel's attracted our attention the longest for its beautiful flowers and shrubbery." It was described as follows by his granddaughter, Mrs. Ballance (in her article in Founders and Builders of Greensboro, 1925, p.183):

> "The Eckel home was located on a wooded knoll of ten acres, southeast corner of Washington and Daire Streets. A long curved walk of brick led up to the house which was of Italian architecture, built in brick and stucco. Many roses bordered the walk. Magnolias and other ornamental trees interspersed with varied flower beds made the place known as one of the beauty spots of old Greensboro. It was called 'Rose Villa.'"

Squire Eckel, as he was commonly called, took a keen and intelligent interest in the affairs of the community. For forty years he was Justice of the Peace; in his obituary published on 18 Dec. 1906, The Daily Record of Greensboro reported that he had " perhaps disposed of more business in this line than any three men in the county". He served three terms as Mayor

of Greensboro, his first term being during the early years of the Civil War, from 1861 to 1863. He was elected Mayor again in 1877 and the last time in 1881. He also held the position of Alderman. "He was a remarkable man in many respects," The Daily Record commented in the issue cited above, "of strong mind, steady purpose and as honest and upright as any man who ever lived." The paper, after referring to his position as Mayor, noted that "no man ever pointed to his administration with scorn. What he did was an open book; justice and fair dealing was his motto." 1356359

During the Civil War Mayor Eckel was one of the Confederate leaders in North Carolina. He was loyal to the cause which he had espoused. Two stories are told of him during these critical years in our national history. One is to the effect that Commodore Forrest, C.S.N., paid a two-week visit to Squire Eckel, and on his departure presented the latter with a sword which is still treasured in the family. The other story relates that two members of the Confederate cabinet, being hotly pursued by Union cavalry, came to Squire Eckel's home with gold belonging to the Confederate States Government. That night the Squire and his colleagues buried the gold in the spacious grounds of his home. No sooner had the cabinet officers departed than the Federal troops, commanded by Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Kilpatrick, swept up and occupied the place. They made themselves quite at home for some time, and when they moved on to fresh fields of activity a search of the gardens failed to reveal the secreted treasure, which was dug up many months later and conveyed to the proper authorities.

It should be pointed out that the writer has not verified these stories. We are not familiar with the name of Commodore Forrest, C.S.N., but Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, C.S.A., was a well-known Southern officer.

In 1864 Mr. Eckel was one of the signers of a petition to President Davis of the Confederate States of America, requesting the exemption from military duty of a young man named Tilman R. Vestal, who was affiliated with the Society of Friends. (The Papers of Thomas Ruffin, collected and edited by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, Ph.D., 1920, vol. III, pp. 365-366.) Some time before, Mayor Eckel's ardent Union cousin, Henry Eckel, Editor of the Delaware State Journal and Statesman, was busy assuring his readers that in President Davis's dominions exemption from conscription was an unheard-of thing.

Squire Eckel was one of the promotors of the first gas plant in Greensboro, he helped to organize the railroad to Winston or old Salem, he founded what was probably the first jewelry store in Greensboro, and, with W. C. Porter, he established the pharmaceutical firm of Porter & Eckel. He was a member of the West Market Methodist Episcopal Church.

There was considerable public mourning when he died, aged almost 87. The Daily Industrial News, of Greensboro, on 19 Dec. 1906, summed up the general feeling in the following tribute:

"He numbered his friends by the hundred. Nearly everybody who has lived in Greensboro or Guilford county for many years knew of Squire Eckel. His death strikes close to the tenderest place in many hearts."

42. SAMUEL ECKEL; b. Jefferson Co., Tenn., 20 Aug. 1823; d. New York City, N.Y., 10 Jan. 1863; m. (1) _____ _____ (d. in Chile), (2) New York, 20 Aug. 1857, Lizzie St. John. Issue (117 by 1st wife, 118-119 by 2nd wife):

117. A child; d. at Valparaiso, Chile.

118. A daughter; b. New York, May 1861; d. a few months later; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

119. Marie Généviève Dominique Ferdinande Lenore; b. New York, 5 Oct. 1862; bap. Church of Ste. Germaine l'Auxerrois, Paris, France, April 1865.
Educated at a convent at St. Mandé, near Paris, and at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, N.Y. Later she lived in Rome, Italy, and is rumored to have become a nun there. She was still living in 1917 when, as Mary Eckel, of Brooklyn, resident in Rome, she sold property inherited from her mother. This designation is not inconsistent with the statement that she was a nun; for legal purposes, she would be known as "Mary Eckel of Brooklyn".
However, it should be emphasized that there is no proof as yet that she took the veil in Rome. At our request, Herr Karl Friedrich von Frank, of Schloss Senftenegg, Post Ferschnitz, Niederösterreich, Austria, had a very thorough search undertaken by the Archivist of the Central Archives of the Jesuits in Rome. His reports dated 29 March and 7 August 1954 revealed that the investigations had been conducted among the records of the Dames du Sacré Coeur; Ursuline nuns; Anglican nuns; Salvatorian nuns; Trinitarian nuns; Arme-Seelen-Schwestern (Sisters of Poor Souls); Archives of the Vatican; Unsere Liebe Frau von Sion (Our Dear Lady of Zion); Archives of the Vicariate; S. Congregazione dei Religiosi; Vicariato di Roma. All of the sources in Rome and Vatican City have thus been exhausted. Herr v. Frank suggests that she might have been a guest at a nunnery in Rome for some time, or she might have belonged to an order in France or America.
Of all the Eckels this member of the family has the most imposing name; its origin is extremely interesting: Marie for her godmother, Princess Marie Sulkowska; Généviève for the patron saint of Paris; Dominique for her godfather, Vicomte Dominique de Laferrière;

Ferdinande for the builder of the Suez Canal, Ferdinand de Lesseps (bestowed at the request of his cousin, Edmond de Lesseps, a special friend of her mother, Madame Eckel); Lenore for a very odd reason --- her mother simply wished to call her Lenore!

In his History of the Eckel-Moser Families, Alexander Eckel thus disposed of the subject of this biography (p. 3): "SAMUEL married an English lady. To them was born one son. Nothing known of him. Samuel died in 1860. She returned to England". On p. 8 we are provided with further information: "Samuel was once Consul of Chile, South America". The following errors may be noted:
(1) Samuel did not marry an English lady (unless his unknown first wife was English); (2) they did not have a son (unless his first-born child, whose sex is not stated, was a boy); (3) Samuel did not die in 1860; (4) the wife who survived did not "return" to England, although it must be admitted she traveled far after her husband's death --- in more ways than one; (5) Samuel was not Consul of Chile.
The only other information which the writer could obtain concerning Samuel came from his great-grandniece, Mrs. Ballance, who stated that he married Miss St. John. This assertion is correct,

Alexander Eckel's phrase quoted above, "Nothing known of him", is intended for Samuel's alleged son, but it is equally applicable to Samuel himself. The penetration of the veil which obscured his activities has taken much time and research. But the task of bringing him to life in the pages of the Eckel family history has been a fascinating one. It has taken us from the relative quiet of Tennessee to the turbulent land of Chile where a revolution was in progress; thence back to the United States where he passed through vicissitudes which aged and embittered him, including his unhappy marriage with the daughter of a woman of very questionable character. The story does not end with his death in New York. It continues in the person of his vivacious and attractive wife, who went to France, basked briefly in the blaze of glory (also brief!) known as the Third Empire, and brings us back to the State of New York where the widow attempted to expiate her sins and perhaps those of her mother by building a Catholic chapel. The story ends in Rome where the daughter of Samuel Eckel was living only 37 years ago, according to rumor, as a nun.

In the summer of 1850 Samuel Eckel sought the appointment of United States Consul at Talcahuano, Province of Concepción, Chile. He was well recommended; on 26 July 1850 four Tennessee Congressmen (A.G.Watkins, C.H.Williams, M.P.Gentry, J.M.Anderson) informed Secretary of State Daniel Webster that "Mr. Eckel has been long and favorably known to us & we take pleasure in stating that we regard him as being well worthy of the most favorable consideration of the Dept. & believe him to be qualified to discharge correctly and efficiently any duty that would devolve upon him in his official capacity." A month later (28 Aug.) Congressman Fred. P.

Stanton added his endorsement to that of his colleagues. "Mr. Eckel," he wrote, "is a young man of good abilities and well qualified for the position he seeks. I believe him to be thoroughly upright and honorable and that the interests of the government may be suitably confided to him."

Mr. Eckel's application was favorably received by the Department, and on 11 March 1851, Secretary Webster informed him that the President (Millard Fillmore), by and with the consent of the Senate, had appointed him Consul of the United States at Talcahuano. In his acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication, Eckel stated, on 26 April 1851, that he would leave New York on Monday, the 28th instant, aboard the steamship Prometheus for his post of duty. Nearly two months later (24 June) Hon. Balie Peyton, United States Minister to Chile, reported to the Department that he had "this day enclosed the commission of Mr. Eckel to the Minister of Foreign Relations [Don Antonio Varas] with a request that he would cause to be issued the corresponding Exequator." (An exequator is the written recognition of a consul by the foreign government to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise this authority in the place to which he has been assigned.) The Minister concluded with this significant remark: "Mr. Eckel and his lady arrived at this place on yesterday and will shortly proceed to Talcahuano." It is significant because it shows that he was married prior to the time of his marriage with the notorious Lizzie St. John. 19 July 1851, Mr. Eckel reported to Webster that he had arrived at Talcahuano, was in receipt of the exequator from the Government of Chile, and would enter forthwith on the discharge of his duty as Consul.

It is worth noting that Minister Peyton was a fellow-Tennesseean of Eckel's. He had served in Congress from 1833 to 1837, and had been appointed Minister to Chile by President Taylor in August 1849. He resigned from this post, 14 Sept. 1853.

At that time Chile was in the throes of one of those revolutions which have made life in South America so uncertain. Ever since 1776 Americans have been pleased to participate in revolutionary movements on one side or the other --- usually on the other. In December of 1851 Minister Peyton was much concerned with "those indiscreet and now unfortunate Americans", as he styled them in a letter to Consul Eckel, who had formed a company and joined with General Cruz' rebel army. It was believed that Cruz had suffered a smashing defeat at the hands of the Government's troops under General Bulnes (battle of Chacoa, 8 Dec. 1851), and Peyton feared that the American soldiers-of-fortune would be pursued relentlessly by Bulnes.

Eckel was at Valparaiso (somewhat to Peyton's annoyance, since he thought the Consul should be at his post at Talcahuano during those critical days) on 13 Dec. 1851, when he replied that he was sure the Americans in General Cruz' forces were not armed with

rifles, as had been represented, although he admitted they possessed muskets, knives, and pistols. "They were stated to be about seventy five in number," he wrote, "including both companies, the one commanded by George M. Buckey and the other by Mr. Wise."

The exchange of letters between Minister Peyton and Consul Eckel showed their determination to make every effort to protect the American citizens who had fought in Cruz' army. Unfortunately, Commodore McCauley, our naval commander in Chilean waters, did not share these views. The Consul, while at Valparaiso, took the opportunity to inform the officers of the U.S.S. Raritan, then at that port, "of my deep solicitude for the safety of the Americans in the province of Concepción and expressed my desire to return." Minister Peyton commented to Secretary Webster (22 Feb. 1852): "Mr. Eckel's letter places beyond doubt the correctness of the information which I had received in relation to Commodore McCauley's declaration to the effect that the said American citizens were entitled to no protection."

Mr. Eckel's reason for being in Valparaiso may very likely have been occasioned by the state of his wife's health. His second wife, Lizzie St. John, in her entertaining autobiography, related incidents in her husband's career in Chile, as he described them to her, and stated that his (first) wife and child had died in that country. This statement is confirmed by theconcluding remark in Peyton's letter of 17 Dec. 1851 to the Consul; he expressed the hope "that your lady may very soon recover her health". We hear no more of this unknown Mrs. Eckel, who must have passed away soon thereafter. No doubt medical facilities were available at Valparaiso in greater measure than at Talcahuano, but even so, they were not sufficient to save her life.

Americans were definitely out of favor in Chile. Eckel's reports showed that in his consular district they were frequently abused and attacked, and that appeals to the Governor of Talcahuano for redress fell on deaf ears. "The frequent occurrence of these acts of violence on the persons and property of American Citizens," he wrote, "render it evident that unless the Government interfere, and that very speedily, our Citizens will be obliged to abandon this Port altogether.--- The honor of our Flag and the interests of our Commerce, in my opinion demand the prompt interference here, of the Government of the United States on behalf of the rights of its Citizens and their property." The infant child of an American sea-captain died in August 1852 while its father was on a cruise. The Curate of the Church at Talcahuano refused to let the child be buried because rites of baptism had not been administered, in spite of the fact that a license had been issued for that purpose and the customary fee ($4.50) paid. The license was cancelled and the fee refunded. The body was preserved in spirits until the father's return to Talcahuano, when it was placed aboard his ship and conveyed to the United States.

Meanwhile, other troubles of an equally exciting nature beset Consul Eckel. On 3 Jan. 1853, the schooner Daniel Beckwith, of Stonington, Conn., "was entirely consumed by fire, while lying at anchor in this port; the exertion of her crew and of the authority of this place being ineffectual to save her."

From July 1853 Mr. Eckel had to deal with the problem of Charles Boynton, an insane American seaman on the charge of the Talcahuano Consulate. Sailors have a superstitious dread of having lunatics aboard their vessels, and the Consul was unable to persuade the masters of any vessels to take him to the United States. On 26 July 1853 "he became so furious that I was obliged to take him out of the Hospital and give him into the charge of a person as an extra expense as will appear by my account with the 5th Auditor of the Treasury Department." In November Boynton again got out of control, and Eckel prevailed upon the Governor of Talcahuano to admit him to the Military Barracks at the expense of $1.50 per day. All apparently went well until 11 Jan. 1854, when Boynton ran amuck and the lives of the guards were so endangered that the Governor demanded that Eckel remove him from the barracks. "He expressed his opinion," Mr. Eckel informed Secretary of State William L. Marcy (12 Jan. 1854), "that he did not consider the lives of the Guards at the Barracks safe, while Mr. Boynton was confined there." Boynton's case was "unusually distressing," Eckel observed, "as there is no Asylum here for the insane, or Hospital where a person in his condition could be comfortable. A great part of the time since the first of July last those who have had charge of him, have been obliged to keep him in irons, or straight jacket, as it has been considered unsafe to approach him while his hands have been at liberty." An American citizen, Mr. Torre, courageously agreed to take Boynton to his house, a few leagues from the port, "and to keep him there until I received instructions from the Department what course to pursue in regard to him." He added: "It is due to the authorities of Talcahuano to say that, they have shown a great deal of indulgence in regard to the above mentioned case, as I have been informed while Boynton was in the Barracks that sometimes, for an entire week, he would rave almost incessantly, day and night, to such a degree that it was scarcely possible for any person lodging in the building to obtain any sleep." It was not until the term of office of Eckel's successor, Consul William Crosby, that an American sea-captain was induced to return Boynton to the United States.

In April 1854 Consul Eckel reported the case of the American bark, Governor Hinkley. On the long voyage from New Orleans to the Bay of San Vicente, two miles south of Talcahuano, yellow fever and scurvy broke out, with disastrous results from the crew. The master, the mate, and the steward worked the ship together, and all fell victim to the scurvy. On 27 March 1854 the Governor Hinkley crashed into the rocks of the Island of Santa Maria. Pounded by a heavy rain and wind from the North, she

was driven towards the coast. By valiant efforts the three ill men succeeded in getting her into San Vicente Bay but, being unable to furl the sails, the vessel drove rapidly toward the southern shore of the bay. To save her, they cut away the masts. "On the first Instant," Mr. Eckel wrote, "I employed force in this port to remove the hull of the vessel to the northern side of the Bay and moore it safely. I found on board the whole crew, including the master, ill with the scurvy; Eight of whom were unable to move out of their births" (berths).

Eckel had been appointed to his post by a Whig, President Fillmore. The election of 1852 tesulted in General Franklin Pierce becoming President of the United States (4 March 1853) on the Democratic ticket. The change in the predominant political party resulted in changes being made in our consular representatives abroad. It was found difficult, however, to replace Mr. Eckel. On 24 May 1853 Secretary of State Marcy advised that the President had appointed William B. Plato, of Illinois, to be Consul of the United States at Talcahuano. "I will thank you to deliver to him the archives of the Consulate," he wrote, "the Statutes at Large, together with the seal, arms, press, flag, and all other property in your possession belonging to the United States." The following day the Secretary again announced Mr. Plato's appointment, adding: "I hasten to give you this early intimation of the change, in order that, with reference to your own interests, an opportunity may be afforded to you of making such arrangements as may be desirable in anticipation of his arrival." He presumed that the new Consul would be prepared to leave at an early date. But he presumed too much, for Mr. Eckel was informed by letter on 6 Sept. 1853, nearly 4 months later, that Samuel C. Stonehaugh, of Pennsylvania, had been appointed Consul at Talcahuano. Mr. Marcy, a most appreciative man, again "thanked" Mr. Eckel to deliver the archives and other paraphernalia to the new appointee. But Mr. Stonehaugh also failed to put in an appearance. It is evident that the situation in Chile was sufficient to give pause to any candidate's aspirations for the post at Talcahuano. Who would want to be in the midst of revolutions, ships running aground in raging storms or burning to the water's edge, scurvy and yellow fever epidemics, and lunatics dashing madly hither and yon scaring the wits out of armed guards? But at last a candidate was found willing to risk his neck for his country --- and the Secretary of State had to look no farther than Talcahuano itself. William Crosby, of Ohio, Eckel's predecessor, who had lived in that town for many years, accepted apointment, as Mr. Eckel was informed by a letter from Marcy dated 11 Jan. 1854.

The actual change did not take place until April or May, however. In a despatch dated 8 May 1854, Consul Crosby enclosed "an Inventory of the Archives of this Consulate as delivered to me by Samuel Eckel Esqr. late Consul at this port." The inventory follows:

"One American Flag;
One Consular Seal and Press;
Coat of Arms and two official signs;
One Book of Record of official acts;
One Book of Letters, other than such as were sent to the Department of State;
Seven Books of Consular Returns and Correspondence with Department of State;
Ten Pamphlets of Laws of the United States;
Ten bound volumes and two Pamphlets, Laws of the United States, Little and Brown's edition;
Record of Protests, Surveys, Declarations, Deeds, Powers of Attorney, Bottomry Bonds, &c., &c.;
Letters and Circulars received from the Department of State upon official business; and
Letters received from the local authorities of this country, together with all the miscellaneous papers belonging to the Consulate".

The ex-Consul of the United States at Talcahuano returned to his own country. For the next three years his movements are obscure, but it seems likely that he settled in New York. In January 1857 he attended an evening party at the select academy (for young ladies) of Madame Julia Martinet in New York. There he was introduced to a charming young woman, aged 19 years, who bore the name of Lizzie St. John. (She never seems to have been known as Elizabeth, and, in view of her background, it is doubtful if she was ever so styled.) Years later, in her autobiography, Lizzie described the man who was responsible for her advancement to a higher social level as "a tall, handsome gentleman", and continued:

"Mr. Eckel, by his suavity of manner, and the sprightliness of his conversation, was a good type of cultivated southern gentleman.

"I was at once dazzled by him. He had a vivid imagination, and his poetic fancies, as he uttered them, so bewildered me, that once when he paused for my reply, and looked full into my face, instead of answering him, I returned his earnest gaze. But our glances had different meanings. He was thinking of me, and was trying to read into the depths of my soul; while I was thinking of myself, and was sadly pondering in my own mind whether I would ever become an accomplished lady, that I might dazzle others, as he did me."

This was the first of many meetings between the worldly Mr. Eckel and the vivacious and somewhat shy Miss St. John. When he proposed marriage and she pointed out he knew nothing of her background, he breezily brushed aside this minor objection. Result: Samuel Eckel and Lizzie St. John were united in marriage by a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Dr. Crawford, in New York City, 20 Aug. 1857.

Lizzie St. John Eckel was born in a squalid tenement in Goerck Street, New York, 17 March 1838. Her father was an obscure man named St. John. Her mother was Maria Monk, a name that aroused intense emotions among our ancestors a century ago.

In 1836 a book entitled The Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk was published. It purported to describe life in the Hôtel Dieu nunnery at Montréal, where Maria was alleged to have spent a year. It was a shocking story of corruption and immorality on the part of priests and nuns, and created a tremendous sensation throughout the world. It even became an issue in political campaigns in the United States. Passions were so uncontrollable that many Roman Catholic churches were burned to the ground by misguided Protestants. Maria was so delighted at the sensation she caused that she was not long forthcoming with Further Disclosures. In 1851 His Eminence Cardinal Manning estimated that between 200,000 and 250,000 copies of her first book had appeared in England and the United States.

Catholics were of course quick to denounce the Awful Disclosures as one grand lie. Many Protestants unfortunately accepted the book as gospel. But a highly respected Protestant layman, Col. William L. Stone, Editor of The Commercial Advertiser, went to Montréal and made a very careful and thorough investigation. His book, Maria Monk and the Nunnery of the Hôtel Dieu, completely refuted her story, and proved beyond a doubt that she was one of the world's great prevaricators. It was shown, among other things, that during the period of her stay at the Hôtel Dieu nunnery she spent a great deal of time on the Montréal streets engaged in the most sordid undertakings.

Maria had two daughters, Georgina, whose legitimacy is open to question, and Lizzie, who probably was legitimate as a result of her marriage to St. John. (An odd name for the husband of a woman of Maria's calibre!) Lizzie's childhood was spent in poverty, humiliation, and degradation. Her mother died in prison (a common thief) in 1849 or 1850. Lizzie was shunted from one relative to another. Unkind people never let her forget that she was Maria Monk's daughter. She finally met a Dutchess County (N.Y.) judge and his wife who took a genuine interest in her, and had her educated at the Monson Academy in Massachusetts and later at Madame Martinet's academy in New York.

Lizzie had fine qualities which her mother completely lacked. She was highly intelligent, inquisitive, and eager to advance her knowledge. Having lived in squalid conditions during her childhood, she desired to lift herself to a life of ease and refinement. By her own admission, she recognized in the cultured Mr. Eckel a stepping-stone to her vast ambition. And he gratified her every desire for self-improvement. He taught her Spanish, in which language he was very fluent. He gave her such

books as Gibbons, Hume, and Shelley to read. They discussed a variety of subjects, including religion and philosophy. Eckel was an atheist, according to his wife's autobiography. In her youth she had developed some religious tendencies but in the first months of their marriage he succeeded in shaking her faith in Christianity.

In January 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Eckel went to Washington and, in her words, "entered into its intrigues and frivolities with a zest and earnestness, of which only a giddy mind, filled with vanity and self-love, is capable." (Lizzie's candor is refreshing!) They were in the Nation's capital for about eight months, then returned to New York, where they stayed at the St. Denis Hotel.

Eckel became ill, and for the first time Lizzie learned the true state of his affairs --- that he was living on the generosity of his family, which now refused to give him further assistance. His alliance with Maria Monk's daughter may well have been the motivating factor in the family's decision to withdraw its support. Just before his marriage he had lost his own fortune, it is said, when the ship Obed Mitchell was sunk. Poverty again faced Lizzie, but she was equal to the occasion. Through her efforts he secured a position at the Custom House. "We took more spacious rooms at the Hotel," Lizzie wrote, "and our evening receptions became almost a repetition of what they had been in Washington, with the exception that I now took every advantage of using those who visited me, for my own pride. I was always intriguing, to obtain an appointment for some one whom I would make remit me a quarter of his salary, if I succeeded. Not content with that, I would use my influence in obtaining contracts for my friends; upon which I received a percentage. In a short time my income far exceeded my husband's salary."

The Eckels went to Dutchess County to visit her Aunt Mercy ("Caramba! what a name for a woman!" Samuel had ejaculated when he first heard of her). Unfortunately, the misnamed Mercy deemed it her duty to inform Mr. Eckel of his wife's faults and of her background, and to cast aspersions on her character because of her fondness for a male cousin. Relations between husband and wife were extremely cool thereafter, but his affections revived with the birth of a daughter in the spring of 1861. His happiness knew no bounds, but when the infant died a few months later the light faded from his world. He is said to have taken heavily to drink, and his happiness did not return even when she told him they were to have another child. They separated, she going to her sister's in Brooklyn. Eckel lost his job at the Custom House. A little girl was born in October 1862, but Lizzie refused to let the unhappy father see his daughter. Samuel Eckel was a poet of some merit, and his pieces appeared in The Sunday Atlas and the New York Evening Post.

in true Castilian style

On Wednesday, 14 January 1863, the New York Herald published the following notice:

"Eckel.--- On Saturday, January 10, in the 36th year of his age Samuel Eckel, a native of Dandridge, Tenn., and formerly United States Consul at Talcahuano.

"His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Tennessee papers please copy."

It was a tragic end for what had started out to be a brilliant career. Lizzie was summoned to his room after his death and took charge of the remains. She buried him with their first child. From a debauched-looking woman who lived there she learned that Eckel's old love for her had returned and he was grief-stricken because she wood not permit him to see his child. She felt some contrition for the manner in which she had treated him. "One summer's day," she wrote, "when the sun shone brightly, I went to Greenwood, and by the grave I passed the day. On his bosom I planted the rose, the heliotrope, and the violet --- his favorite flowers; and at his head I placed an ivy, which I entwined around a little slab whereon is simply inscribed:

"'TO
MY HUSBAND
AND
MY DARLING BABE.'".

She reproached herself for not having been a better wife to him, which was certainly small consolation for him after he was gone!

In July 1863 Mrs. Eckel and her surviving daughter went to Paris, where they took apartments in the Champs Elysées. Having learned Spanish from her husband, she now set herself the task of studying French and Italian. Her quick perception enabled her to master these languages with comparative ease. She also learned from her Italian teacher something infinitely more practical, no doubt --- ". . . how to paint my eyes, so as to give them that dreamy languor, so much admired in the ladies of the East". Among her acquaintances were "several gentlemen who had known my husband on the Chilian coast, and who had been particularly fond of him for his melancholic and laconic humor, which made him one of the most pleasant convives in the world."

Her unchaperoned presence in the French capital was a cause for comment. She made many friends, most of them of the male species. She desired to be presented at the Court of Emperor Napoléon III, and did not scruple to kneel before the statue of Ste. Généviève, begging the patroness of Paris to intercede for her in this connection. The saint, dead for 1,350 years, obligingly made the necessary arrangements, with the result that the widow of Samuel Eckel, Gentleman, and the daughter of Maria Monk, Imposter, made her curtsy before Their Majesties, Napoléon III and Eugénie, Emperor and Empress of the French. She so captivated the American Minister, William L. Dayton, that he promised her his "protection". This gallantry was short-lived, however, for he died

on 1 Dec. 1864 in her apartments --- of all places, considering her reputation! Although she was the subject of much gossip, her name was discreetly omitted in the reports of the affair. In the State Department archives in The National Archives at Washington are two despatches from the Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, W. S. Pennington. In the first, he merely reported the fact that Mr. Dayton's sudden death had occurred. In the second, dated 7 Dec. 1864, he gave slight details as follows: "He [Mr. Dayton] was apparently quite well up to the time of his death, and died so calmly that the person sitting by his side [underscoring is ours] did not think him dead but sleeping. His Physician says nothing could have been done for him, it was positive apoplexy." La Presse, of Paris, reported simply (Sun., 4 Dec. 1864): "Nous apprenons que M. Dayton, ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Paris, est mort avant-hier au soir". The Times, of London, reported (Tues., 6 Dec. 1864) that the envoy had visited "an American family residing at the Hôtel du Louvre".

Madame Eckel had several suitors in Paris, including an octogenarian count who pretended to be much younger. One of her warmest friends was the Emperor's half-brother, the Duc de Morny, with whom she read Renan's Life of Jesus. She also met Edmond de Lesseps, cousin of the builder of the Suez Canal, Ferdinand de Lesseps. The one man whom she wanted to marry was the Vicomte de Laferrière, a middle-aged nobleman with a courtly but reserved air. He apparently was equally attracted to her, but any plans they may have made for a marriage were frustrated by the Vicomte's invalid daughter. De Laferrière exerted a surprising influence over Lizzie. It was a clean, wholesome association, and he did much to elevate her in mind and spirit. It was due to his influence that she began to incline toward the Catholic religion and had her daughter baptized in the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois with the impressive name of Marie Geneviève Dominique Ferdinande Lenore (April 1865). The origins of the little girl's names have been discussed on pp. 36-37. Her godmother, Princess Marie Sulkowska, née Countess Mycielin-Mycielska, was the wife of Prince August Anton Sulkowski, Count of Lissa, Bielitz, Zduny and Kobylin, Hereditary Member of the Chamber of Lords of Prussia, Honorary Knight of Malta. During a brief sojourn in the United States (1865-66) she placed her child in the Convent of St. Mandé at Paris. The faithful Vicomte visited the little girl regularly and wrote the mother encouraging letters concerning her progress. On her return to France, Mme. Eckel became a boarder at the Convent of St. Mandé where, of her own volition, she began to take lessons in the Catholic religion. She was baptized on Christmas Day 1867, her sponsors being Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Duke of Klewan and Zukow, and his sister, Princess Iza (Isabelle, Countess Dzialynska). (It is worth noting historically that Prince Czartoryski's first wife, who was living at this time, was Princess Marie Amparo, daughter of Queen Christina of Spain [widow of King Ferdinand VII] by her second husband, Ferdinand Muñoz, Duke of Rianzares.)

Lizzie had definitely traveled a long way from her unhappy days as a child of the streets to the position she now occupied when princely personages stood as sponsors for her daughter and herself.

During another visit to the United States (1868-69) Mme. Eckel began to evolve a plan to erect a church or chapel at Amenia Union, Dutchess Co., N.Y., although Archbishop John McCloskey, whom she approached with her scheme, pointed out (in a letter from Rome) that Amenia had "quite a commodious and spacious church" which had been dedicated by that prelate himself. She returned to the United States with her daughter in 1870, placing the child in the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville, New York. It is unfortunate that she left Paris when she did; had she remained there during the Franco-Prussian War which now broke out, her memoirs would have contained interesting allusions to conditions during the conflict. However, in America she was assiduous in collecting money for the relief of the French victims of the war. She also struggled to raise money for her church, which she decided to build at Sharon, Connecticut, across the border from Amenia. After many discouragements she succeeded in her endeavor, and the Chapel of St. Genevieve was dedicated by Father Bapst, S.J., Sunday, 21 July 1872. A Protestant paper, the Amenia Times, commented approvingly:

> "The beautiful Catholic chapel erected by Mrs. St. John Eckel in the south part of Sharon (near Amenia Union) . . . is placed upon a lofty and commanding eminence, and the prospect to the south and west is of great extent, and most striking beauty. The temple itself is a model of good taste and artistic excellence, while the decorations of the interior are unexceptionable, even to the most fastidious criticism. The windows are of the choicest designs and most exquisite workmanship, while the altar-piece, representing the Saviour and St. Genevieve, is a painting so charming that the gazer upon its sweet outlines cannot refrain from the thought---
> "'A thing of beauty is a joy forever'."

In 1874 Mrs. Eckel's 604-page autobiography, Maria Monk's Daughter, was printed by John F. Trow & Son, of East 12th Street, New York; a second edition appeared in 1875. It is one of the most fascinating works which the compiler has read. It is not written in a stiff and stilted style, but breezily traces the vicissitudes through which this remarkable woman passed during her first 36 years.

Comparatively little is known concerning Lizzie after the date of her great triumph in building the chapel at Sharon. The New York Evening Telegram reported (18 May 1875) that the beautiful country villa of Mrs. St. John Eckel (as she aristocratically styled herself) was destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to over $20,000.

Valuable furniture from Paris, paintings, church vestments and vessels, etc. were all destroyed. Mrs. Eckel and her daughter escaped in their night-clothes. By 1877 she had re-married, her second husband, S. B. Harper, allegedly belonging to the publishing family of that name. In 1878 she published a second book, St. Peter's Bride, in which she reported a very edifying conversation between herself and the saintly old man. Legend has it that she and her second husband spent many years in Rome, where her daughter was said to have entered a convent. The results of Herr v. Frank's investigation of convent and other records in Rome and Vatican City have been reported above (p.36). No care was taken of the Chapel of St. Genevieve at Sharon. It was allowed to go to ruin, and in 1894 ruffians completed its demolition by setting it on fire. Almost the only thing that was saved from the structure was the painting of St. Genevieve, for which Mrs. Eckel is said to have posed, although another version states that Josie Mansfield, a New York belle, was the model. It is now in the baptistery of St. Thomas's Church, Amenia Union. Mrs. St. John-Eckel-Harper was living as late as October 1916, when she paid taxes on her property at Sharon, but in December 1917 Mary Eckel of Brooklyn, resident in Rome, describing herself as the sole heir of Lizzie St. John Harper, sold the 29 acres of land to Alanson Odell for $300.

Thus ends (so far as we now know it) the strange saga of Maria Monk's daughter and granddaughter, the latter a great-granddaughter of Andreas Eckel, of Baltimore.

Unfortunately, the writer has been unable to assemble data concerning Samuel Eckel for the period subsequent to his Chilean adventures from any source other than his wife's autobiography (1874). We do not know how much truth there is in her statements concerning his decline. A careful examination of her work leads us to believe, however, that the autobiography is an accurate account of her life and of her relations with him. It is not always a pleasant story, but she tells it with refreshing candor and a conviction that leave little doubt in our mind as to its reliability.

Our account of the period following publication of the autobiography is based on a little pamphlet entitled, Maria Monk's Daughter of Sharon and Amenia. The True Story of Lizzie St. John Eckel Harper and Her Church on the Hill (cover-title: The Weird Sister of Sharon and Amenia, Madam Eckel), by "Leonard Twynham of Ye Olde Stone House Sharon", which is the pen-name of Reverend L. Leonard Twinem, an Episcopal clergyman at Sharon who spent much time and effort in tracking down her story, and sifting fact from legend. Mr. Twinem was in charge of St. Margaret's Church, The Bronx, New York, in October 1951 when he very kindly gave the compiler a copy of his little work.

FOURTH GENERATION

73. LILLA CLIFTON ECKEL; b. Phila., Pa., 26 Nov. 1851; d. there, 1933; m. 30 Dec. 1872, Cyrus Albert Livezey (b. 28 March 1850; d. 11 May 1919). Issue (Surname LIVEZEY):
    120. Felicia Hemans; b. 14 Jan. 1874; m. 20 Jan. 1915, Frank Borie Wagner. No issue. Residence: Aldan Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.
    121. Lilla Clifton; b. 7 Jan. 1876; m. 15 Sept. 1909, Donald Drew Waddell. No issue. Residence: Palmyra, New Jersey,
    122. Gertrude Small; b. 15 Jan. 1878; d. 3 April 1878.
    123. Caroline Lowndes; b. 14 March 1879; d. 25 Jan. 1908; m. 27 April 1901, Horace Joseph Martin, Jr. Issue: (Surname MARTIN):
        A. Cyrus Albert; b. 20 Sept. 1902; m. 18 Sept. 1926, Elizabeth Mary Boyle. Issue:
            i. Elizabeth Louise; b. 9 June 1928.
    124. Alberta; b. 11 Aug. 1885. Unmarried,

(Reference:- Charles Harper Smith, The Livezey Family. A Genealogical and Historical Record, 1934; pp. 252, 347, 410)

76. IDA VIRGINIA ECKEL; b. Phila., Pa., 15 Feb. 1858; d. there, 14 Jan. 1942; m. Phila., Pa., 10 Jan. 1877, George W. Cope (b. Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa., 9 April 1847; d. Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Dec. 1925). Issue (Surname COPE):
    125. John Ahlum; b. Phila., Pa., 28 Jan. 1878; d. there, 27 Nov. 1885.
    126. Earl; b. Plainfield, N. J., 10 Feb. 1884. Unmarried. Residence: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

When the writer and his wife knew Mrs. Cope (his father's first cousin) in the years 1938-42, she was 80 to 84 years of age. She was a very active woman, both mentally and physically. She had a prodigious memory for family lore and out of the distant past she recalled many amusing stories, some of which the compiler had heard from his mother, Minnie V. (Haines) Rubincam, and his aunt, Ida M. (Pyke) Rubicam. She delighted especially in relating the devilish antics of the compiler's father, the first Milton Rubincam, who, as a boy (according to Mrs. Cope) gave no indication that he would become a religious leader in Philadelphia Methodism years later. She owned letters written by her uncle, Henry Eckel, of Wilmington, to her grandmother, Elizabeth (Nagel) Eckel, which she generously gave to the writer (see pp. 12-14, above), and silk silhouettes of her grandparents, Captain and Mrs. Andrew Eckel, photostatic copies of which are in the compiler's collections.

Her husband, George W. Cope, was a teacher at Johnstown, Pa., for a number of years, and became Superintendent of Schools there. He studied law in the office of Judge Cyril L. Pershing, and, removing to Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar. A few years later (1873) he became Assistant Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, and in 1883 went to New York to accept the position of Associate Editor of The Iron Age. "Iron market reporting was then only in embryo," commented the author of his obituary in The Iron Age for 10 Dec. 1925. "The careful and intelligent cultivation it had at the hands of Mr. Cope and others did much to put it on the substantial and authoritative basis on which it is conducted today." Two years later (1885) he resigned his editorial position to return to Philadelphia as Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association. In 1887 he was assigned to Chicago as the Western Editor of The Iron Age. During the ensuing 15 years he represented all of the David Williams publications (Metal Worker, Carpentry and Building, etc.). "In those years," the writer of the obituary continues, "Mr. Cope was a familiar figure at metal trades conventions in the middle West and became widely known in the iron and steel, hardware, stove, machine shop and foundry trades. No other editor connected with the David Williams Co. had to do with so many sides of its editorial work. He was willing to pay the full price of mastery of every detail of his diversified labors. He was indefatigable in application and unusual in the impartiality with which he liked every part of his work." In 1902 he was called to the main editorial office in New York, and during most of the next 15 years, until his retirement in 1917, he was Managing Editor of The Iron Age. The remaining eight years of his life were passed at his home, 5729 Florence Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Cope was an active Freemason, serving as Commander of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and High Priest of Ravenswood Lodge, Chicago. With his wife, he is buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, West Philadelphia.

97. ALEXANDER ECKEL; b. 1 Oct. 1842; d. ; m. 15 Nov. 1870, Mary Rawlings (b. 26 Feb. 1849). Issue:
127. Herbert Odas; see below.

Alexander Eckel, of Sevierville, Tennessee, served in the Civil War as a Corporal in Company C, 4th Tennessee Cavalry, Union Army. He published (date unknown) a little pamphlet entitled, Andersonville. Seven Months Experience of Two Tennessee Boys in Andersonville and Five Other Rebel Prisons. A copy of the pamphlet was given by him to Mrs. Caroline L. (Eckel) Walker (70); it passed to her sister, Mrs. Cope (76), and was given by

the latter to the compiler of the present genealogy. Mr. Eckel's experiences as a POW may be briefly summarized as follows:

In 1864 Corporal Eckel took part in General Sherman's famous march through Georgia. The 4th Tennessee Cavalry, to which he was attached, was brigaded with the 8th Indiana, the 2nd Kentucky, the 9th Ohio, and the 5th Iowa, with Col. Thomas J. Harrison (8th Indiana Regiment) in command. After crossing the Chattahoochee River at Sandtown (July 1864), Corp. Eckel's horse suddenly gave out and he was dismounted. He rode for a time with another trooper and on a mule, but later he acquired a Confederate wagon-master's horse when General Bragg's wagon trains were captured. Numerous skirmishes took place. When a large Confederate force pressed in on them, the Union troops retreated toward the Chattahoochee River. The 4th Tennessee Regiment acted as rear-guard and in the action that followed Corp. Eckel was again dismounted. He barely made it across the stream. As he put it, he was "only fortunate enough to get over in the last boat as the rebels were now closing in on us."

It had rained during the day, with the result that Eckel and his comrades were thoroughly drenched and near to the point of exhaustion. The heat was well-nigh unbearable. Cold, hungry, and thoroughly miserable, Eckel and his friend, Senter Smith of Company G, were in no condition to fight when they suddenly came upon a squad of Confederate soldiers near a mill on a creek. They were forced to surrender. Their captors, seeing their condition, ordered for them a sumptuous meal of fried chicken, ham, eggs, biscuits, coffee, etc. This was the last decent meal they were destined to have for some time.

Several days' march brought them to the famous (or infamous, depending upon the point of view) Confederate prison at Andersonville, in Sumter County, south west Georgia, where they were promptly relieved of their money, rings, and other valuables. They were presented to the notorious Superintendent of the prison, Captain Henry Wirz, who was executed by the Federal authorities after the war because of his cruelty to the prisoners in his charge. Of him Corp. Eckel wrote:

> "Be it said to his credit he protested to the authorities against the kind of rations furnished the prisoners. He also recommended better sanitary conditions for the prison but the powers that were refused to give heed to his suggestions and recommendations. But notwithstanding this apparent softside of his nature, he was cruel and inhuman in many other respects."

The prison is thus described by Eckel:

"The prison was nothing but a stockade, that is, logs about 8 or 10 inches in diameter set on end about 5 feet in the ground and extending above about 20 feet. About 20 feet on the inside of this stockade was the dead-line which consisted of stakes about 4 feet high drove in the ground and laths nailed on top. No man was allowed to even touch it under pain of being shot by the guard. The guards were stationed on the outside on perches built up high enough for them to have full view of the inside. A small stream of water ran through the stockade near the center. There were two gates, one was called the South Gate while the other was called the North Gate according as they were situated on the north and south side of the creek. All prisoners were admitted at the North Gate as it was near the cook-house. The gates were double. A court about 25 feet square was built in the wall and they were situated one on the inside and one on the outside. The gates were large enough to admit a wagon to enter. In the South Gate were two trap doors large enough to admit a man to pass. The prisoners were counted in at the outside door and then closed. Then the inside door was opened and the prisoners were again counted into the inside. The prisoners were divided into hundreds and put in charge of a rebel sergeant. New prisoners were assigned to the different hundreds and shown where they were required to answer roll call each morning and where they would receive their rations each evening. My hundred was located in the north end of the prison, Senter's in the south end."

After the fall of Atlanta (2 Sept. 1864), the prisoners were transferred to Savannah and then to Millen, the largest Confederate prison. "It was located in the midst of a dense pine forest and was the healthiest prison we were in during our imprisonment," Eckel later recalled. The rations were much better in quality but not in quantity. As the year wore on General Sherman's grand sweep across the Confederacy placed Millen directly in his path, and in order to prevent the prisoners from being taken by their own compatriots, they were moved again. After another brief stay at Savannah, they were ordered to Florence, S. C. A delay of a few hours occurred at Charleston. "While waiting for connection it gave us an opportunity of witnessing the bombardment of the City," Eckel wrote. "It was at night and the sight was grand. A flash as of lightning far across the bay could be seen, accompanied by the deep intonations of distant thunder, and in a few minutes a roaring sound was heard as though a great storm was approaching. A few seconds more high up in the air could be seen a dim light, which grew brighter and brighter and as it came nearer and nearer a long tail of fire stretched after it, forming a graceful curve, and finally dropping in the City with a crash and a roar that shook the earth and lighted up the City."

The weary prisoners reached Florence about 1 Jan. 1865. "Here Senter and I suffered more than at any prison we had been in," Corp. Eckel recorded. "Our clothes were worn thin and we were very much reduced in flesh." General Sherman's inexorable advance through the Confederacy now menaced Florence, and once more the Union captives were removed, this time to Goldsboro, N. C., where they suffered a great deal "both for want of something to eat and from the cold weather." On 3 March 1865, the prisoners were ordered aboard cars and taken to Wilmington, N. C., where, to their utter amazement and delirious joy, they were exchanged for Confederate prisoners. When Corp. Eckel saw a steamboat flying the United States flag, he was so excited that he leaped out of the car in which he was traveling, rolled down a ditch, picked himself up and ran with lightning speed --- expecting to be brought down by a Confederate marksman --- to the vessel. Soon all of the shouting, singing, and/or praying POWs were aboard the craft which spelled freedom and home for them. (The actual exchange took place some 35 miles from Wilmington, not at the city, as implied above.)

At Fort Fisher Corp. Eckel and his comrades were transferred to an ocean steamer. "After four days and nights on the briny deep we landed at Annapolis, Md.," he wrote. "When I stepped ashore I collapsed and was carried to the hospital, and it was about two weeks before I was able to get out." "Our experience in prison was about on an average," he continued, "neither the worst nor the best. Hundreds suffered much more than we did, while hundreds fared much better. Some men, generally the infantry, were fortunate enough to get in without being robbed of their blankets, coats, tents, etc., while others, generally the cavalry, were stripped of nearly everything."

From Annapolis Eckel was transferred to Baltimore, and ten days later was sent to Philadelphia. It would be interesting to know if he met his cousins in these two cities. He remained in Philadelphia until the war ended in April 1865, when he was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, and discharged.

Alexander Eckel was the genealogist of his branch of the family. In 1920 he published a 9½-page pamphlet entitled, History of the Eckel-Moser Families. It was printed by the Record Republican of Sevierville, Tennessee. Our account of the Tennessee branch is based largely on his pamphlet. His translation of the old German family Bible record appears to be garbled, but for his immediate line it is a useful little work. He had some correspondence with Mrs. Caroline L. (Eckel) Walker (70), as appears from the following letter which is now in the compiler's possession, thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Walker's sister, Mrs. Cope (76):

"Knoxville Tenn.
April 1 1923

"Mrs. Caroline Lowndes Walker
Pottsville Pa.

"If you are still living --- which I hope you are --- I know you will be profoundly surprised when you read this

"I received a letter from you Sept 17 1899 in answer to one I wrote you sometime previous. I sat down to answer yours but press of business called me and it was laid aside for the moment and when I sat down to finish it had got mislaid and I was unable to find, still hoping to lay my hand on it and the matter passed out of my mind, and your name and P.O. also faded from my memory. The other day I was searching through some old letters and found it and am now trying to answer it. I have long had burning anxiety to know something of the antecedents of the Eckels and have sought information from every available source. I have been able to gather some facts concerning them and have embraced them in a small pamphlet which I am sending you under separate cover. From these facts I am satisfied we belong to the same tribe of Eckels. You speak of a Charles Eckel who was Silver Smith and lived in [Georgetown ?]. My mother has a set of silver spoons of pure coin silver with his name stamped on the back and which are now in the possession of my sister. My father knew but little of the past history of Grandfather and Grandmother. My Grandfathers name was Peter. The little booklet I am sending you will give you all the information I have been able to collect. I have an old Bible in German, Martin Luthers translation. I wish you could see it. When it was new it was a gem of the printers art --- unexcelled in workmanship. It is now about 200 years old. I am sending you another little booklet 'Experiences of Two Tennessee Boys in Six Rebel Prisons' which I know will interest you. We have erected a memorial in Andersonville to the memory of the 1284 Tennesseeans who lost their lives in Rebel Prisons

"I dont know if you will be able to interpret these hieroglyphics. I once was a much better scribe but I am now past eighty years of age and am getting a little nervous I know you thought strange of me not answering your letter. I hope to renew the correspondence if agreeable

"Hoping to hear from you some future day

"I am respectfully

"ALEXANDER ECKEL

"114 W Gill St.

"Knoxville Tenn"

The 80-year-old ex-Corporal of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry need not have been concerned about the legibility of his handwriting. The above-quoted letter was written in a small, neat, clear hand, which showed no sign of nervousness.

By occupation Alexander Eckel was a printer. The Knoxville (Tenn.) city directories show that for a number of years he was in business for himself, although in one issue (1902) he was listed as foreman with the Knoxville Printing and Publishing Company. About 1906 he became a bookkeeper with the Peter & Bradley Mill Company, and subsequently with the Biddle Coal Company. He was Commander and later Adjutant of the Ed Maynard Post, No. 14, Grand Army of the Republic. He died about 1930 or 1931, for he is listed in the directory for the former year and his widow, Mary R., for the latter year.

101. JULIA ECKEL; b. 1 April 1851; d. ; m. 16 Nov. 1870, John F. Blackburn. Issue (Surname BLACKBURN):
    128. Priscilla Velma; b. 12 March 1872; m. 10 Oct. 1897, Melvin Grant Sloat. Issue (Surname SLOAT):
        A. Mary Matilda; b. 4 Nov. 1898; m. 17 Jan. 1916, Charles Thomas Hale.
        B. Helen; b. 18 Aug. 1897.
    129. Eliza Jane; b. 2 Sept. 1874.
    130. Martha Miranda; b. 2 Aug. 1877; m. 1 Nov. 1899, Joseph Newman. Issue (Surname NEWMAN):
        A. Pauline; b. 10 July 1905.
        B. Cecil Eugene; b. 3 Nov. 1909.
        C. Jennie Pearl; b. 18 March 1916.
        D. Julia Eckel; b. 10 March 1919.
    131. William; b. 28 June 1880.
    132. Adah Nora; b. 9 March 1883; m. 13 April 1913, Harry Lyle.
    133. Lucy; b. 10 Jan. 1886; d. 8 Sept. 1886.
    134. Peter Samuel; b. 16 Nov. 1887.
    135. Julia Mae; b. 27 May 1891.
    136. John; b. 1894; d. 4 Dec. 1899.

103. HUGH ECKEL; b. 10 Feb. 1857; d. ; m. 8 May 1878, Emma Rozilah Henry. Issue:
    137. Henry Virgil; b. 12 Nov. 1879; d. 21 May 1903.
    138. Silas McRay; b. 12 Sept. 1882; d. 9 July 1884.
    139. Elizabeth Richards; b. 14 Feb. 1885; m. 27 Aug. 1908, William Rule.
    140. Mary Leonora; b. 13 Nov. 1887; m. 8 June 1910, Raymond Worsham. Issue (Surname WORSHAM):
        A. Hugh Eckel; b. 10 Feb. 1911.
        B. Raymond Walker; b. 26 Dec. 1913.
        C. Mary Rose; b. 12 May 1916.
    141. Nancy Bell; b. 13 Sept. 1889; m. 28 Jan. 1908, Eugene Leon Fender.

142. Beulah Love; b. 8 Feb. 1893; m. 18 Feb. 1918, J. Luther Frantz.
143. William Hugh; b. 5 Nov. 1896; d. (killed in action in France), 9 Oct. 1918.
144. Ray Eaudever; b. 21 Sept. 1889 (probably typographical error for 1899 in Alexander Eckel's Eckel-Moser Families, p. 5; m. 6 Aug. 1918, Alfred Warner Ogden.
145. Julia Ruth; b. 2 Jan. 1902.

104. SARAH ELIZA ECKEL; b. 2 June _____ (The Eckel-Moser Families, p. 5, gives her year of birth as 1902, which is obviously an error); d. ; m. 22 Oct. 1884, George Swingle Felkner. Issue (Surname FELKNER):
146. George Eckel; b. 21 Aug. 1885; with the Claim Agency Department of the Southern Railway System, Meridian, Mississippi, at the time of the writer's correspondence with him in 1946; m. 12 June 1913, Mary Adelia Bearden. Issue:
A. George Eckel, Jr.; b. 21 Aug. 1915.
B. William Bearden; b. 31 July 1919.
147. Sarah Etta; b. 26 Jan. 1887.
148. Nellie Mae; b. 30 May 1890; d. 29 July 1891.
149. Edith William; b. 22 Aug. 1892.
150. Hugh Lafayette; b. 13 June 1897.

105. AUGUSTINE ECKEL; b. 17 Nov. 1862; d. ; m. 16 Nov. 1887, Sarah Henderson Bettis. Issue:
151. Della Love; b. 27 Sept. 1888.

111. SALLIE A. ECKEL; b. 12 Dec. 1862; d. ; m. Marshall McGuire. Issue (Surname McGUIRE):
152. William P.
153. Eugenia; d. young.
154. Harriet.
155. Frank.

114. HARRIET ALEXANDER ECKEL; b. 17 Sept. 1871; living in 1946; m. Charles Eugene Donaldson I. Issue (Surname DONALDSON):
156. Charles Eugene II; b. 9 May 1898; District Freight and Passenger Agent, Southern Railway Co., Bristol, Va., at time of the writer's correspondence with him, 1946; m. 12 Jan. 1924, Jane Kabler. Issue:
A. Charles Eugene III; b. 19 Oct. 1924; graduated from United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 1946; commissioned Ensign, USN; now (1954) Lieutenant, serving aboard the U.S.S. Timmerman. Lieut. Donaldson's serial number is 485101.

B. William Henry; b. 15 Sept. 1926.
C. Donald Kabler; b. 7 July 1928.
D. Robert Joseph; b. 2 Dec. 1930.

157. Isabel; b. 21 Feb. 1900; m. William H. Turner. Issue (Surname TURNER):
A. Dorothy Jean; b. ; m. _____ Royston.

158. Joseph Eckel; b. 14 Feb. 1904; d. in infancy.

115. MATILDA HILL ECKEL; b. Greensboro, N.C., 25 Jan. 1849; d. June 1939; m. 1872, Henry Madison Alford, M.D. (b. 3 March 1843; d.). Issue (Surname ALFORD):

159. Alexander Eckel Bryan; b. Greensboro, 18 May 1876; attended Medical College, Oakland, California; M.D., Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1909; post-graduate work, Surgeons College, London, England. Owner and surgeon-in-chief, Bainbridge (Ga.) Hospital, since 1914. Fellow, American Medical Association. Twice married.

160. Bessie; b. Greensboro, N.C., 1873; attended Greensboro College for Women; m. 29 Dec. 1897, Herbert Edgar Ballance, who conducted for many years a wholesale confectionery business at Greensboro under the name of Ballance & Co. Residence as of 1946 (date of last letter from Mrs. Ballance): Longwood, Florida.

The Confederate records on file at the National Archives in Washington show that on 2 March 1862, Henry M. Alford was enrolled at Salisbury as a Second Lieutenant in Capt. E. D. Earnhardt's Company (later known as Company I), 42nd Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops). Later in the year he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. The muster rolls reveal that from 14 January to 28 February 1863 he was ill at the Episcopal Church Hospital, Williamsburg, Virginia, and was again on sick leave, from 18 January to 11 February 1864, at the C.S.A. General Hospital, No. 4, Wilmington, N.C. He was ordered to Davidson County for recruiting service for a short time, beginning on 27 September 1863. Lieutenant Alford was paroled at Greensboro, N.C., 1 May 1865, in accordance with a Military Convention entered into on 26 April 1865 between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding the Confederate Army, and Major-General William Tecumseh Sherman, Commanding the United States Army in North Carolina.

Lieutenant Alford pursued a medical education after the war, and was graduated from Trinity College (now Duke University) and the famed Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced medicine at Greensboro, North Carolina.

FIFTH GENERATION

127. HERBERT ODAS ECKEL; b. Sevierville, Tenn., 1 Oct. 1871; d. ; m. 22 June 1896, Elizabeth Mae Wynn. Issue:
    161. Edna Ruth; b. 27 March 1897.
    162. Herbert Wynn; b. 11 Aug. 1899.
    163. Nellie Robertson; b. 10 Aug. 1901; d. 18 Aug. 1919; m. 3 Aug. 1918, Eugene Robertson. Issue (Surname ROBERTSON):
        A. Eugene Eckel; b. 14 Aug. 1919.
    164. Harry Alexander; b. 12 Nov. 1908.
    165. Frank; b. 25 Dec. 1913.
    166. Hugh Olin; b. 26 April 1919.

Herbert Odas Eckel was graduated from the U. S. Grant University (now the University of Chattanooga) with the degree of Ph.B. in 1894; he was awarded the Ph.M. degree in 1896. In the early part of his career he was Professor of Latin and Mathematics at Murphy College, but later he took up editorial work. He was a Mason (serving as Worshipful Master of his lodge) and a Royal Arch Mason. In religion he was a Methodist.

NOTES

After the stencils for pages 9-10 were typed, the writer paid another visit to the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore and found the following additional information concerning the Crook and Crummer Families:

According to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Parish Register, Daniel Crook and Matilda Eckel (11) were married on 4 Feb. 1813. Of their children, Mary Jane was born 8 Nov. 1813 and baptized 12 Oct. 1815; Alexander (not mentioned in the list on p. 9) was born 11 Sept. 1815 and baptized 12 Oct. 1815; Susanna was born 29 Nov. 1819 and baptized 5 Dec. 1822; and Henry William was born 11 Feb. 1822 and baptized 5 Dec. 1832.

The Diehlman Index reveals that Mary Jane Crook (49) married Edward A. Crummer, 10 April 1832 (Baltimore American, 16 April 1832), thus confirming the writer's supposition that her husband was Edward, son of John and Mary Crummer, and stepson of Captain Philip Peter Eckel (2). Philip P. Crook (given only as Philip on p. 9) died 9 April 1899, aged 72. (The middle initial obviously represents Peter, he thus bearing his maternal grandfather's name of Philip Peter.) Susan C. Bishop (43), wife of David J. Bishop, died 11 Aug. 1892. (Baltimore Sun, 13 Aug. 1892).

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A review of the writer's notes, made some years ago, provides additional information concerning the family of William John Eckel (18). His second wife, and the mother of the children listed on p. 11, was evidently Mary Graham, for she named as co-executor and trustee her brother, Samuel Graham. The following dates for her children are from their tombstone inscriptions in the Baltimore Cemetery:

57. Mary; b. 8 Feb. 1863; d. 21 Mar. 1885.
58. Virginia; b. 4 Nov. 1864; d. 2 July 1943.
60. John Charles; b. 25 June 1869; d. 17 Dec. 1935.
61. Graham; b. 10 March 1871; d. 23 Feb. 1929.
62. Rose Ida; b. 29 July 1873; d. 7 Dec. 1907.
63. Clifton; b. 17 June 1872; d. 10 June 1942.
64. Eugene; b. 1 April 1880; d. 11 April 1881.

Medora Eckel (59) is not included in the above list, as she had removed to Greensboro, N.C., and was one of the writer's correspondents 20 years ago. The tombstone inscription of the mother, Mary (Graham) Eckel, states that she was born 10 Oct. 1810 and died 1 Dec. 1882. This date of death differs from the one given on page 12 (29 Nov. 1882); the latter was based on a statement made on 6 Jan. 1883 by Eliza Stansbury Eckel, co-executor and trustee, that Mrs. Mary Eckel died on 29 Nov. 1882. The name Eliza Stansbury Eckel, incidentally, is puzzling; the writer has been unable to fit her into the family. It could not be intended for Eliza Eckel Stansbury (14), for the latter died in 1877, five years earlier. She may have been a daughter (as yet unidentified) of either Charles Frederick Eckel (12) or William John Eckel (18); the latter seems to be the better possibility. Perhaps she was a daughter by his first wife, Anna S. Sinclair, which would account for her testifying concerning the date of her presumed stepmother's death.

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The writer formerly had a number of objects which once had belonged to his grandmother, Mary Anne Eckel (29), wife of Richard S. Rubincam, including her mother-of-pearl cardcase and some of her calling-cards. They were stolen in November 1932 when his home in West Philadelphia was looted. Still in his possession is her copy (autographed "Mary A. Rubincam", and also "Milton Rubincam 609 Wood St.") of the Liturgy and Hymns for the Use of the Protestant Church of the United Brethren, or Moravians (Moravian Publication Office, Bethlehem, Pa., 1866), and also a copy of Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress and Holy War, which, according to the inscription on the fly-leaf, she gave to her second son, Joseph, Christmas 1871. The compiler also has portraits of Mrs. Rubincam and her son Milton. (These are not the oil paintings mentioned on p. 28, but enlarged and framed photographs, made about 1871-72.)

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Elizabeth Eckel (1808-92) (23) (see p. 4) married Henry Bickley, who was born 10 May 1809, and died 30 Aug. 1899, according to his tombstone inscription in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia. They had issue as follows:

A. Mary Anne; died 16 May 1921; m. E. Harper Jeffries (b. 10 July 1829, d. 21 Jan. 1884), and had issue.
B. John S.; b. 1833; d. 1920 (buried 9 Feb. 1920); m. (1) Rebecca _____ (b. 25 July 1833; d. 17 Dec. 1860), (2) Harriet E_____ (b. 1856, d. 1939, bur. 21 Sept. 1939). Issue.
C. Henry E.; died before 16 Nov. 1892; m. Kate W_____. Issue.
D. Emily (Emeline); b. 25 April 1838; d. 27 May 1890; m. John Sylvester Ramsay, M.D. (b. 21 Nov. 1839, d. 30 Jan. 1894).
E. Elizabeth; died 14 April 1926; m. Edward C. Markley (d. 24 Aug. 1911). Mason (Lodge No. 51, Philadelphia). Issue.
F. William H.
G. Carrie M.; b. 1849; d. 24 Dec. 1929; m. Dr. Samuel C. Meredith. No issue.
H. Morris C.; b. 16 Jan. 1846; d. 14 April 1854.

Members of the family mentioned in the will of Henry Bickley, dated 29 Oct. 1888, proved 11 Sept. 1899:

Wife, Elizabeth Bickley;

Grandchildren, Henry (son of John S. Bickley), Ellie (daughter of John S. Bickley), Elizabeth (daughter of Henry E. Bickley).

Children, Mary Ann Jeffries, John S. Bickley, Henry E. Bickley, Emily Ramsay (wife of John S. Ramsay), Elizabeth Markley (wife of Edward C. Markley), William H. Bickley, Carrie M. Bickley.

Codicil dated 16 Nov. 1892: Mentioned son Henry E. Bickley as being deceased, and name the latter's widow, Kate W. Bickley.

Codicil dated 4 Sept. 1895: Granddaughter, Annie Kenney, daughter of the deceased son, Henry E. Bickley.

Codicil dated 1 April 1899: Granddaughter, Gertrude Bickley, daughter of his deceased son, Henry E. Bickley.

The will of Edward C. Markley, husband of Elizabeth Bickley, above, was dated 7 Oct. 1909 and proved 28 Aug. 1911. He mentioned his daughter, Mamie E., wife of Frank H. Caven, and his grandson, H. Lesley Walker, son of said Mamie E. Caven by a former husband. The will of his wife, Elizabeth B. Markley, was dated 21 March 1926 and proved 19 April 1926. All of her estate was left to her daughter, Mamie E. Caven.

Dr. Samuel C. Meredith's will was dated 5 July and proved 12 July 1918. His entire estate was left to his wife, Carrie M. Meredith. On her death the whole of the principal of the estate was to go to the Milford Emergency Hospital, Milford, Delaware.

Carrie M.(Bickley)Meredith made her will on 31 Aug. 1929; it was proved 7 Jan. 1930. She bequeathed her estate to her niece, Jennie M. Jefferies, her niece, Ella Bickley (daughter of her brother John), her nephew, Henry B. Jefferies (son of her sister, Mary A. Jefferies), the Chapin Home for Aged Blind, and the James Evans Memorial Presbyterian Church.

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Susan(na) Eckel (20) (see p. 4) married William Hatz, a Philadelphia tobacconist, according to the city directories. He died about 1854, for the 1855 directory shows that Mrs. Susan Hatz operated the tobacco business at the same address (S.E. 5th and Wharton Streets). They evidently had sons, William H. and Henry Hatz, who were also in the tobacco business; Henry W. is listed as a segar manufacturer. Susan appears for the last time in the 1861 directory, so she must have died at about that time.

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The 1860 census of Jefferson County, Indiana, gives the following data concerning Joseph Eckel (27), see p. 4:

CITY OF MADISON, 7th Ward.

Joseph Eckels; aged 46; tailor; real estate valued at $500; personal estate valued at $100; born in Pennsylvania.
Allice; his wife; aged 42; born in New York.
Emaline; aged 19; born in Ohio.
Sarah; aged 12; born in Ohio.
Joseph; aged 7; born in Ohio.
Mary G.; aged 6; born in Ohio.
Alice; aged eight months; born at Madison, Indiana.
(This record was made on 15 June 1860.)

From the unpublished genealogical materials in the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, the following information is extracted:-

Jefferson Co., Ind., Marriage Records, 1811-1873, p. 206:
17 Oct. 1871: Joseph Eckel and Josephine McCasland were married by Rev. J. Miller.

Items from Early Newspapers of Jefferson Co., Ind., 1817-1886:
p. 198 - Alice, youngest daughter of Joseph and Elsie Ann Eckel, died 19 Oct. 1862, aged 3 years.

Cemetery Records of Jefferson Co., Ind.:
p. 167 - Mollie, daughter of J. and E. A. Eckle, born 22 May 1854, died 14 May 1879; buried in Springdale Cemetery, Madison Twp., Jefferson Co., Ind.

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Since the stencils for pp. 50-55 were cut, the compiler has examined the service record and pension papers of Alexander Eckel (97) in the National Archives, with the result that the following additional data are herewith presented.

Alexander Eckel (97) was enrolled as a Private in Company C, 4th East Tennessee Regiment (later known as the 4th Tennessee Regiment) at London, Kentucky, 10 Dec. 1862. On 1 Jan. 1863 he was advanced to Corporal. The July-August 1864 muster roll reports him as being "Missing in action July 31, 64". He was so carried through the May-June 1865 muster roll, when the notation was made: "Prisoner of war since July 30, 1864". His name was carried on the March-April 1865 muster roll of Division No. 1, U.S.A. General Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, where he was admitted 10 March 1865. He was transferred to Baltimore, 19 March following. He was attached to the Summit House, U.S.A. General Hospital, Philadelphia, 4 April 1865, and was carried on their muster roll for March and April 1865. He was transferred to the State of Tennessee, 28 June 1865, and was discharged at Nahsville, 17 July 1865. An affidavit in his pension file (XC-2632539) thus describes him as of 16 May 1889: "Age 46 years height 5 feet 6 inches complexion dark hair black eyes brown". His residences and occupations until that time are given as follows:

21 July 1865-30 April 1867 --- Lived with his father (William H. Eckel, 38) at White Pine, Tenn., where he attended school.

30 April 1867-7 July 1868 --- Read law at Knoxville with Col. J. M. Thornburgh.

7 July 1868-25 Jan. 1869 --- Resided with his father. Practiced law.

25 Jan. 1869-26 April 1869 --- Practiced law at Dandridge, Tenn.

26 April 1869-ca. Jan. 1872 --- Practiced law at Sevierville, Tenn.

ca. 1 Jan. 1872-15 June 1887 --- Practiced law at Dandridge, worked in the county and circuit clerk's office, and published a newspaper.

15 June 1887-present (16 May 1889) --- Resided at Morristown, Tenn. Proprietor of a job printing office.

The papers in his file reflect that he was married at Sevierville, Tenn., 15 Nov. 1870, to Mary Ann Rawlings, Rev. J. S. Huffaker performing the ceremony. Alexander Eckel died at Knoxville, Tenn., 25 May 1930.

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The military records in the National Archives reveal that John Eckel (98), brother of Alexander (97), enlisted at Richmond, Ky., 28 Nov. 1862, as a Private in Co. C., 4th E.Tenn. (later 4th Tenn.) Regiment, USA. He was 18 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, of dark complexion and black hair and eyes. From Nov. 1863 through Feb. 1864 he was absent with the regiment under Gen. Smith, Chief of Cavalry. He was mustered out of service on 12 July 1865.

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Since the account of Marie Génévième Dominique Ferdinande Lenore Eckel (119) was written (pp. 36-37), the compiler found in the Library of Congress a novelized biography of her mother, Lizzie (St. John) Eckel-Harper, entitled, And Down the Days, by Rev. John Louis Bonn, S.J. (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1942). A letter of inquiry was immediately sent to Father Bonn, who is presently at Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn. His prompt reply provided us with additional information concerning this branch of the family, based upon his contacts with friends and acquaintances of Marie Génévième.

Marie Génévième did become a nun, not in Rome but in the United States. She received part of her education under the Nôtre Dame nuns at Waterbury, Conn., and decided to enter that order. She became a nun at a Nôtre Dame convent on Staten Island. She was still alive in 1942, when Father Bonn published his book, but was so ill that he was unable to interview her. She has since passed away. Her mother, Lizzie St. John Eckel Harper, spent her later years very quietly at Rome, and there died. Father Bonn carefully verified the story of Marie Génévième's education at the convent at Waterbury, now the Catholic High School there, some of his sources being the three McMahon sisters of Waterbury who were fellow-students of hers. Of the convent on Staten Island, where she died, he wrote: "Many of the older nuns knew her and her story". He adds that while he was in the service and stationed at Long Beach, Calif., an officer's wife joined him for mess one day, "and informed me that her husband had been received into the Catholic Church that day, and mentioned that he was the only member of the family who had been non-Catholic up to this time. His grandmother, she said, was Lizzie's sister, which would mean that all the direct descendants of Maria Monk became Catholics." Father Bonn did not attempt to check this story, as his book had been published some years earlier and he then had other interests. His letter reveals that he is a most careful investigator, and we are greatly indebted to him for his additional data.

In connection with this part of the genealogy, it is pertinent to note that Maria Monk was a daughter of Captain William Monk, a British officer at Montreal, by his wife, Isabella Mills, according to affidavits published in the 1855 edition of her Awful Disclosures.

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I N D E X